The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,457—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	TUESDAY.
L. RAVENNA ...	3310	700	E. Stewart	12th Sept.
— CATHAY ...	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	19th „
				FRIDAY.
L. THIBET ...	2593	400	W. E. Thomson	29th Sept.
— VENETIA ...	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	6th Oct.
L. GANGES ...	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	13th „
— MALWA ...	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class, Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class, Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne........	22nd Sept,
LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	6th Oct.
BRINDISI..........	3542	550	G. Lee..............	20th „

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class.	2nd Class.
	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do. ..	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)............	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st August, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To ALL PORTS OF ITALY.			To MARSEILLES.		
I Class .. R	500	Including wines. With food.	I Class .. R	520	Including wines. With food.
II do.....	340		II do.	350	
do.....	150		III do.	155	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

*ABYSSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Wednesday, 1st Nov., 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st December, 1882.

* The s.s. Abyssinia has no second class accomodation.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
„ ..II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples.I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
„ ..II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATIEN.

THE new first class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons register, 450-horse power, will leave the Prince's Dock for MARSEILLES direct, positively on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.

She has splendid accommodation for passengers. The new steamers of this Line are specially adapted for the comfort of passengers, the cuisine being equal to that obtaining on board the Messageries Company.

The CANTON from Marseilles performed the voyage in 22 days, including a stoppage of five days in the Canal. She carries a Doctor.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
1st class to Marseilles, including wines, Rs. 500.
For further particulars apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
VORWAERTS.....	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)...	G. Sturli...........	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)..	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said..	320	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
PANDORA (new) ...	G. Sturli	3,800	550	2nd Oct.
BERENICE (new)..	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
SPEKE H ...	W. Brand ..	2,700	400	about 30th Sept.
MERTON ...	J. Verrill ...	4,100	500	To follow.
WERNETH ...	O. Lloyd....	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW H ...	T. Collin....	2,700	400	do.

Special [illegible] ms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. ADIRONDACK, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock. Matches, Oils, Naptha and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible sheds at their expense. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Captain and Owners, s.s. Adirondack.

Bombay, 5th September, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELLORA, 1,970 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 17th September, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th September, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO ;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES.
DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC FLESH BRUSHES.

AGENTS FOR THE
PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses, and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw box of	100	1	12
„ „	250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw .. „	100	1	12
„ „	250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw .. „	100	1	12
„ „	250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw .. „	100	2	0
„ „	250	4	8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape .. „	100	2	0
„ „	250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape „	100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped .. „	100	2	4
„ „	250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape „	100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION !

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phœnix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the mettalic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familarly known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky" and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND RO[illegible]
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. HISPANIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

LUBIN'S PARIS PERFUMES.

FOR delicacy, richness, and permanence these are superior to all others, Per bottle—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited,

NOTICE is hereby given that the ordinary ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 21st September, 1882, at 3 p.m. (Bombay time), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1882.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. D. H. Glade as a Director.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business, which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 21st September, 1882, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GLADE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, 11th September, 1882.

MEDICINES FOR THE SEASON.
COUGH ! COUGH ! ! ASTHMA ! ASTHMA ! !

MOTIWALA'S VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS, a popular and sure specific for Asthma, Coughs, Bronchitis and all Lung and Throat diseases.

Price per phial, 4, 6 and 10 annas.

DYSENTERY ! DYSENTERY ! !
DIARRHŒA ! DIARRHŒA ! !

MOTIWALA'S DYSENTRODYNE, an elegant vegetable preparation, acts as a charm in Dysentery with blood or slime, Diarrhœa, and all Bowel complaints. It has saved numerous lives given up by the best medical practitioners. Whilst curing it never produces costiveness.

Price per phial, 4 and 8 annas.

MOTIWALA'S Medicines owe their great popularity and very extensive sale all over India to a rare combination of cheapness with efficacy and pleasantness of taste with freedom from harm. For numerous medical and other highly respectable Native and European testimony, and opinions of the press, see handbills, which will be sent on application.

Sold by B. S. MADON & Co., Hummum-street, Fort, and by all shopkeepers and medicine vendors in all parts of India.

MANUFACTURER : S. B. MOTIWALA,
FRERE-ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING
VIN-VITÆ.
REFRESHING,
INVIGORATING,
EXHILARATING,
DELICIOUS,
NON-ALCOHOLIC
PHOSPHATED BEVERAGE.

Per dozen, Rs. 2 ; per case of two dozens, Rs. 4-8

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM

HAS already gained a repute for its curative properties for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness of Sound, and other varieties of Chest and Lung affections. It is composed of simply vegetable drugs, and may be given to children and delicate persons without the least fear.

"I am thankful to say that after using a few doses of your medicine (Pulmonic Balm) the child was much better, and is now in a fair way of recovery."

"She has found it most efficacious . . Invaluable remedy for all who suffer from coughs or affections of the lungs."

"At last I gave your medicine (Pulmonic Balm) and now he is better. There is much of cold here in these days, but fortunately he has no such attacks."

Per bottle Re. 1 and annas 8.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURES HEADACHE IN 5 MINUTES.
CURES NEURALGIA IN 5 MINUTES.
RESTORES THE HAIR ;
PREVENTS BALDNESS.
DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES.
THE CREAM OF ALL LIFE IS ELECTRICITY.
DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC FLESH BRUSHES.
DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.
DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTROPATHIC SOCKS.
DR. SCOTT'S
LONDON GALVANIC GENERATORS.

AGENTS:
B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FINEST PALE
COD-LIVER OIL.
PREPARED FROM FRESH LIVERS.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council and prescribed by the Principal Physicians and Surgeons, is of a pale straw colour and does not Produce Nausea or other unpleasant symptoms generally followed by the brown coloured Oils. Per six ounce bottle, annas 8 ; twelve ounce Re. 1 ; and sixteen ounce Re. 1-4.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
REVISED CATALOGUE OF
SPECIAL CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS,
COMMON DOMESTIC REMEDIES,
INVALID APPLIANCES,
DIETETIC PREPARATIONS,
TOILET REQUISITES
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES,

IS now ready, and may be had free on application, or sent post free to any part of India.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING
AERATED
WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

		Rs.	a.
Soda Water	...per dozen	0	12
Tonic Water	... „	1	0
Seltzer Water...	... „	1	0
Lemonade and Gingerade	... „	1	0
Ginger Ale	... „	1	8
Raspberryade...	... „	1	0
Aërated Water	... „	0	12
Potash Water	... „	0	12
Lithia Water...	... „	1	8
Vichy Water	... „	1	4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers,

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION
IN PRICES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
16 0	.... YELLOW SEAL .... *A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.*	16 0
20 0	.... EXTRA DRY PALE .... *A light, natural, unblended Wine.*	20 0
22 0	............PALE DINNER............ *An excellent Wine for general use.*	22 0
25 0	.... VINO DE PASTO .... *A good, genuine Dinner Wine.*	25 0
28 0	............OLD DRY............ *Very superior, soft and dry.*	28 0
28 0	.... GOLDEN .... *A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.*	28 0
28 0	.... SUPERIOR FINO .... *Old, pure, delicate, dry.*	28 0
28 0	............MANZANILLA............ *Very dry and pale.*	28 0
38 0	...... SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO ...... *Very old and choice.*	38 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

INDIA-RUBBER GOODS.

Just received a supply of the above comprising—

Circular Air-cushions.
Oblong do.
Head Ice-bags.
Circular Air-pillows.
Oblong do.
Spinal Ice-bags.
Hot-water Bags.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING.

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT is well stocked with Goods personally selected by our Mr. Asquith, and offers a choice suitable for wear at *any* season of the year, *in* or *out* of India.

We call particular attention to our stock of FINE TROPICAL ANGOLAS, SOFT INDIA TWEEDS, REAL BANNOCKBURN CHEVIOTS, BLUE AND COLOURED SERGES, HOMESPUNS, &c., &c., for SUITS ; WHIPCORDS AND BEDFORD-CORDS for RIDING ; best WEST-OF-ENGLAND COATINGS for DRESS or MORNING SUITS, Heavy CHEVIOTS and OVERCOATINGS,

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement posted on application,

PRICE LIST.

SUPERFINE DRESS SUITS..............Rs. 65, 75, 85, 95.	BOATING OR CRICKETING SUITS..Rs. 30.
BEST MORNING SUITS.....................Rs. 60, 65, 70.	BLUE OR BLACK SERGE SUITS....Rs. 30, 35, 45.
TRAVELLING SUITS ....Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, 50.	BUSINESS SUITS ....Rs. 30, 35.

LESS TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

ENGLISH SILVER JEWELLERY OF THE LATEST DESIGN.

Rings.	Clasps.	Hooks.	Charms.
Thimble.	Tooth-picks.	Venigrates.	Knife, Fork and Spoon in cases.
Snake Bracelets.	Crosses.	Coral Bells.	Mugs in Cases.
Necklaces.	Earrings.	Whistles.	Locket Slides.
Bracelets.	Watches.	Swivels.	Bouquet-holders.
Lockets.	Brooches.	Studs, Links, and Solitaires.	Scarf-pins.
Neck Chains.	Ear-studs.	Split Rings.	Smelling-salt Bottles.
Watch-guards.	Pencil Cases.		
&c.,	&c.,	&c.	

BOLTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & CO.,
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
LEATHER MERCHANTS.

We have just received a further batch of
WILKINSON & KIDD'S CELEBRATED SADDLES
Especially manufactured (to our order) for
INDIA.

The above Saddles we can confidently recommend for
COMFORT, DURABILITY, AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.
PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 85.

Saddles by other well known makers, from ... ...Rs. 50
Racing Saddles, very light ... ... „ 60
A large assortment of Snaffle, Pelham and double Bridles always in stock

DUNNETT AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY.

IN submitting a List of some of their large and varied Stock of every description of FINGER RINGS wish to intimate to their Mofussil Constituents that the best and most reliable method of communicating the size of the Ring required is by forwarding an old Ring ; should this not be available a safe guide is a piece of wire carefully fitted to the finger to slip over the joint. Strips of paper or cardboard are less satisfactory.

GEM RINGS.

Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones...	Rs.	75 to 840
Do. 3 stones, gipsey set ...	„	65 to 350
single stone ...	... „	50 to 1150
Emerald, half-hoop ring, 5 stones ...	„	100 to 400
Ruby, do. do.	... „	35 to 450
Do. single stone ...	... „	50 to 475
Sapphire, gipsey set, 3 stones	... „	60 to 225
Do. single stone ...	... „	40 to 300
Diamond and 2 Emeralds ...	... „	90 to 370
Do. and 2 Rubies ...	... „	65 to 350
Emerald and 2 Diamonds ...	... „	85 to 350
Ruby and 2 Diamonds. ...	... „	75 to 470
Five pearl, half-hoops ...	... „	30 to 175
Three pearls, set sparks ...	... „	40 to 130
Five turquoises, half-hoop ...	... „	25 to 160
Opals, half-hoop, 5 stones* ...	... „	80 to 210

The usual ENGAGEMENT RING, when not diamonds, consists of an emerald or ruby with a diamond on each side, or other combination of these three chief stones ; pearls, turquoises, and other stones are rarely used.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

Fancy rings, pearl and turquoise, half and full hoops turquoise, cluster turquoise, cluster pearls, amethyst, and a great variety of beautifully finished initial and motto rings	...Rs.	15 to 85
Lady's signet rings	... „	22 to 36
Guard or "Keeper" rings, all gold, engraved and chased in a variety of designs...	... „	13 to 30
All gold motto rings "Forget me not" "Regard," Mizpah, &c.	... „	18 to 35
Wedding Rings, sovereign gold, according to thickness ...	... „	12 to 25

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentleman's gold signet, either red or white cornelian, quite plain or set onyx, bloodstone, in round, ovel or shield shapes ...	... „	16 to 65
Solid snake rings 2, 3 and 4 coils	... „	24 to 65

ALL RINGS STAMPED 18 CARAT

"SOUVENIR," "MIZPAH," "DEAREST," "REG[illegible] and other special Rings, if not in stock, m[illegible] order in a few days.

Coats of Arms, Initials, Crests, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic an[illegible] devices cut on stones or solid gold signet Rings in best st[illegible]

FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND OTHER ARTICLES PLEASE SEND F[illegible]

1, EAST-STREET, POONA.

C. MARCKS & CO[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 35 per share of Rs. 1,000 for the half year ending 30th June, 1882, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 14th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p. m. at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Church-lane, Fort, to those shareholders whose names shall have stood on the Register on the 5th September, on production of share certificates.

By Order,
GOPALDASS LILLADHER,
Secretary.

BUDNEIRA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., for the following purposes :—

First.—To adopt the audited balance of the company, ending 30th June, 1882.

Second.—To elect Directors in place of all who retire, but are eligible for re-election.

Third.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, September 11, 1882.

WILKIE COLLINS' NOVELS.
Re. 1-4 ; by Post Re. 1-8 each.

Antonia.	Poor Miss Finch.
Basil.	[illegible] or Mrs. ?
Hide and Seek.	The new Magdalen.
The Dead Secret.	The Frozen Deep.
The Queen of Hearts.	The Law and the Lady.
My Miscellanies.	The Two Destinies.
The Woman in White.	The Haunted Hotel.
The Moonstone.	Fallen Leaves.
Man and Wife.	Jezebel's Daughter.

COOPER AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARRIVED BY THE LAST MAIL.
CHEAP EDITION OF REYNOLD'S (G. W. M.)
NOVELS.

Illustrated Paper Covers.—Royal Octavo.	Rs. a.	With postage Rs. a.
Joseph Wilmot ; 2 vols	3 0	3 8
Mary Price ; 2 vols	3 0	3 8
Ellen Percy ; 2 vols	3 0	3 8
Agnes ; 2 vols	3 0	3 8
Rosa Lambert	1 8	1 12
The Young Duchess	1 8	1 12
The Rye House Plot	1 8	1 12
Omar, a Tale of the War	1 8	1 12
Margaret ; or, the Discarded Queen ...	1 8	1 12
The Bronze Statue ; or, the Virgin's Kiss ...	1 8	1 12
Kenneth ; a Romance of the Highlands ...	1 8	1 12
The Massacre of Glencoe	1 4	1 7
The Coral Island ; or, the Hereditary Curse...	1 4	1 7
The Loves of the Harem ; a Tale of Constantinople	1 4	1 7
The Empress Eugenie's Boudoir	1 4	1 7
The Necromancer	1 4	1 7
Old London ; or, the Days of Hogarth... ..	1 4	1 7
Canonbury House ; or the Queen's Prophecy	1 4	1 7
Wagner, the Wehr-Wolf	0 14	1 0
The Soldier's Wife	0 14	1 0
Robert Macaire	0 14	1 0
May Myddleton ; or, the History of a Fortune	0 14	1 0
The Seamstress ; or, the White Slaves of England	0 14	1 0
Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland	0 14	1 0
Leila ; or, the Star of Mingrelia	0 14	1 0

ATMARAM SAGOON & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA.
In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 144 beautiful colored plates, 980 pp. letter press.)

INTENDING PURCHASERS should remit Rs. 64-8 (giving their names and full addresses VERY clearly written) to the AGENT of the ORIENTAL BANK, Calcutta, "for credit to the GAME BIRD FUND." The work will then be promptly forwarded to them, post paid.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WE do not Hire out our Sewing-Machines, nor do we send them on Trial or Approval as practised by other dealers, thereby obviating even the shadow of a doubt as to the perfectly new and excellent condition of our Instruments over others.—H. A. GEYER & Co., 6, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay.

GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICES from 10 to 20 per cent. SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES for cash or by monthly payments. 10 per cent discount for CASH. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET, ROOMS with or without board, in a cool, airy house in the Fort. Apply "X. Y.," care of this office.

HUNYADI JANOS, Pullna, Vichy, and Friedrichshall natural mineral waters, at the Pharmacy of B. PHILLIPS and Co., 17, Church Gate-street.

TO LET, an upper-storied BUNGALOW on Gowallia Tank Road, the residence of the late H. J. Dady Sett, Esq., suitable for a Parsee family. Rent moderate. Also a BUNGALOW at Mahim, very near the railway station. Rent Rs. 40. Apply to Mr. FLOWER, House Agent.

IMPORTANT NOTICE ! ! !—SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF, at NOOR MAHOMED'S Sh[illegible] 34, Meadow-street.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by R[illegible] Cooke and all the best players, can only be [illegible] JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MATRON REQUIRED for the [illegible] jee Jejeebhoy Obstetric Institut[illegible] testimonials to the OBSTETRIC PHYSIC[illegible]

REQUIRED, a qualified [illegible] for the Mofussil. Fre[illegible] MOFUSSIL, care of *Bombay G*[illegible]

ART POTTERY, s[illegible] Address to the C[illegible] School of Art, Esplanade[illegible]

WAN[illegible] for gall[illegible]

EGY[illegible] by 11[illegible] Bom[illegible]

RE[illegible] at 12[illegible] STRE[illegible]

NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM whatever against me are hereby required to cause the same to be registered within fifteen days from the date hereof at the office of my solicitors, Messrs. JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER and DINSHA, Church-gate-street, Fort, after which no claim will be recognized, and the same will be considered null and void.—Dated this 30th day of August, 1882.

શા૦ ગંગાદાસ નરોતમદાસ સહી દા૦ પોતે.

i. e., SHA GUNGADAS NAROTAMDAS,
his signature.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY, the 22nd September, 1882, at 4 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1882.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER-BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 22nd September, 1882, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th September, 1882.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 22nd day of September, 1882, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May, 1882.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th September, 1882.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 22nd September, both days inclusive.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1882, at half-past 3 p.m. (local time) to pass the following special resolutions :—

1. That clause 7 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof :—

"Messrs. Sundarrow Raghunath and Co. shall be Secretaries and Treasurers to the Company, and their remuneration as such secretaries and treasurers shall be 5 per centum on the gross receipts of the Company, and that no shareholder in the Company being a partner in the said firm of Sunderrow Raghunath and Co. shall by reason only of his being such partner be disqualified from becoming a Director of the Company."

2. That article 11 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out the letters "Rupees Ten," and substituting therefor "Rupees Fifteen."

By order of the Board of Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, Sept. 9, 1882.

ENGLISH AMMUNITION BOOTS.

MANUFACTURED specially for the undersigned for British and Native TROOPS, POLICE, SHOOTING, &c., of the very best quality, at moderate prices.

Commanding Officers, Superintendents of Police, and others are requested to send for samples. These boots are far cheaper in the long run to soldiers and Sepoys than local makes.

REGULATION BROWN BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, POLICE, AND DOMESTIC USE. These Blankets will be found to be of excellent value.

ARMY, CIVIL, and GENERAL AGENCY and BANKING TRANSACTED.

SOCKS for TROOPS, European and native, strong and comfortable. Prices moderate.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Agents and Bankers.

London, 27, Leadenhall-st., E.C.
Bombay, 28, Apollo-street.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of CHICKENS and EGGS under Schedule No. 14, ICE under Schedule No. 15, and FISH, SALTED, under Schedule No. 16, to the Commissariat Department at Aden for the year 1883.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden on 21st September, 1882, at 10-30 a.m., local time, when they will be opened and rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the Aden Commissariat Office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

No tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz. 2½ per cent., on estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security on acceptance of the Tender may be furnished in cash or loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Col.,
For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 22nd Aug., 1882.

THE SOONDERDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LIMITED.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સપીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ
કંમપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the tenth ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 21st September, 1882, at 3 p.m., at the registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz. :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1882.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint auditors for the year 1882-3 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

દા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કુ૦

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOK of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 21st September, 1882, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAM or HIRDA COLLECTION the Southern Division Forests, for the season 18[illegible] which is estimated at

IN BELGAUM :—
Khanapur Taluka 3,300
Belgaum Taluka 1,200
Total .... 4,5[illegible] of 560 [illegible]

IN KANARA :—
N. D. of Kanara [illegible]
C. D. of Kanara [illegible]
S. D. of Kanara.. [illegible]
Total [illegible]

2. No offer under Rs. 8 pe[illegible] if delivered at the Depots [illegible] or Rs. 11 if delivered at t[illegible] bunders, will be accepte[illegible]

3. The Khanapur [illegible] delivered at the Depo[illegible] less than Rs. 7 for t[illegible] be accepted.

4. For furthe[illegible] the undersigne[illegible] the 10th of Oc[illegible]

Conser[illegible]
Distric[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11.

THERE has been a trifle more doing in exports this week than in the preceding, a couple of steamers having been put on the Liverpool berth at 25s. for Wheat and 30s. for measurement, which, with the regular liners for London and the Mediterranean, and two boats for outside ports, afford somewhat more extended means of freight. The home markets for produce, however, are all in a most depressed state consequent on favourable harvest reports both in Europe and America, so that buyers are unable to offer prices sufficient to attract supplies of any importance, and the natural result is that we have had for some time past, and seem likely to continue to have for some time to come, a very limited quantity of produce passing through the port. Cheaper railway freight would no doubt do a great deal to improve matters, and every endeavour is being made to get the railways to revise their charges, especially on Wheat; but even with a material reduction in this respect we see no probability of any great increase in activity for another couple of months at least. Imports continue slack all round, but the favourable crop accounts now being received from all quarters give promise of a better state of things before long. Money is easy; Government Paper quiet and practically unchanged on the week. Shares are dull and lower Sterling Exchange dull and tending lower.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes during the week:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Increase.....Rs.	73,381
Do. do. Branches	Decrease.... "	8,48,770
Other Deposits	Decrease.... "	5,47,920
Government & other authorised Securities	Decrease.... "	1,02,092
Loans	Decrease.... "	52,024
Bills Discounted	Decrease .... "	2,25,630
Cash with Correspondents	Increase .... "	2,97,585
Cash and Currency Notes	Decrease.... "	11,26,915

Of the decrease thus shown in the Cash Balance, the mercantile demand only accounts for about 2¼ lacs, an amount too insignificant in the existing position to exercise any effect on the general market. Nor is there any sign of outside of an increased demand for money. On the contrary, the tendency is all the other way, speculation of every kind being practically at a standstill for the time being. On Government Paper loans are still obtainable at 3 per cent. and on shares at 6 to 7 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—Transactions in Sterling, both for ready and forward delivery, have been again most limited in extent, with no sign of an early increase. The reduced demand for Council drafts shown at last Wednesday's biddings in London, and the decline which has since taken place in the price of Silver to 52d. per oz., has helped to impart a weaker tone to the market throughout, and we now close to a reduction of 1-32d. all round. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand		..1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	..1s. 7 31-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 3-16d.	"
Credits	3 "	..1s. 8 9-32d.	"
Documents	3 "	..1s. 8 5-16 to 11-32d.	"
Francs	3 "	..2·11¼	

Nothing new respecting the future of the market has developed since last mail left. With almost a certainty that the minimum for Council drafts will be maintained at 1s. 8d., the general impression seems to be that we shall not go much below our present level until the opening of the new season. There is, however, even less prospect of an advance, as everything points to a most limited export trade for some time to come, whilst there is every prospect of imports assuming larger lines before long. It is though a very fair indication of the steadiness which is anticipated when we find some of the Banks willing to sell demand drafts for December-January delivery at 1s. 8 1-16d., or only 1-16d. over the ready rate.

On Calcutta rates have remained without change during the week at ⅛ per cent. premium for demand and 7-16 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The business of the week has been most limited in extent, and prices have not fluctuated more than 1-16 at any time. Fours have ruled at Rs. 100 9-16 to ⅝ throughout, closing at the latter figure, and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 107⅛. For small sums ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. over these quotations has been paid.

SHARES.—As a general rule the market has been dull with only a small business passing. In Banks the only change has been in Bank of [illegible] for which there has been a fairly [illegible]d and an advance of 2¼ per cent. [illegible] shares on the whole are [illegible]vance of Rs. 10 in New [illegible] Mofussil, Rs. 2½ in [illegible] Albert are [illegible] Spin- [illegible] press[illegible] respect is [illegible] their present lev[illegible]

PIECE-GOODS.—The [illegible] in the same position as w[illegible] mail. The up-country demand [illegible] creased in the least, and we would estima[illegible] ances from the bazaar at about the same lev[illegible] about 1,600 packages of all kinds. In the mean time shipments from home keep moderate, so that stocks are not increasing, and the favourable character of the monsoon up to date points to the probability of a more extensive enquiry eventually. When the improvement will set in however, if it is to come, remains a somewhat difficult question to answer. First of all it was expected with a good opening of the monsoon, then after Cocoanut day, and now people pin their faith to the Dewali. To our thinking, though it will be a matter of no sudden rush, but of slow and almost imperceptible growth, the enquiry gaining as stocks at the consuming centres run out. It is very clear that for some seasons past the consumption of the country has been over-provided, and dealers, having learnt a lesson in caution, will only now buy where they see their hands clear.

YARNS.—In imported Yarns there has only been a small business passing, and prices are not quotably altered. Importers are firm on the strength of the steadiness shown in Manchester, but buyers work very cautiously, and any attempt at enhanced rates stops business. Of Local Spinnings the sales this week have only been about 1,000 bales at in most cases a further reduction of 1-16 anna per lb. Mills in some instances are now working to stock.

METALS.—*Copper.*—The market is steady but not active, and prices are unaltered. Spot stocks are moderate. *Yellow Metal* is dull, and if anything a shade lower notwithstanding higher quotations from home, and moderate supplies. *Iron* remains unaltered. Stocks are large, and with the exception of a few special descriptions ahead of requirements.

COALS have been remarkably quiet throughout the week, a few cargoes in the hands of speculators having been forced on the market for resale at from As. 8 to Re. 1 per ton under what they could be replaced at in England. One cargo of Cardiff is [s]aid to have changed hands as low as Rs. 16½, [illegible] a dealer is reported to have sold 500 tons [illegible]on's on speculation for November delivery [illegible]5-12 alongside, but these transactions are [illegible] real market which we call Rs. 17 to [illegible] Cardiff, and Rs. 16-4 for Davison's to [illegible]

[illegible] far as export business in ready [illegible]d the week has been almost a [illegible]ns which have transpired, all [illegible]00 bales. Prices are quot- [illegible] Rs. 3 per candy, but as [illegible]eans an equivalent in- [illegible] may put the value [illegible] much what it was [illegible]time the demand [illegible]gnificant in the [illegible] fall of Rs. 5 [illegible]siness in the [illegible]ble. Better [illegible]n increased [illegible]ricts six [illegible] all it [illegible] up- [illegible]

... but few purchases have taken place. Quotations are Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-6 per cwt., according to quality. In New *Gingelly* for November-December delivery further contracts are reported to have been made at Rs. 33½ per candy for White.

WHEAT.—The arrivals from up-country are insignificant, and notwithstanding declining steam freights, it almost seems as if the depression at home would put an end to the trade. Prices here are Rs. 31 per candy per Soft White No. 1, Rs. 27½ for Soft Red, and Rs. 25 to Rs. 26 for Hard Red. These figures, however, show a loss on home values, even if any quantity of stuff were available, and it remains to be seen whether with the prospect of still lower currencies in Europe, shipments hence will continue to go forward.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, AUG. 11.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a very large trade done in 8lb. shirtings recently, and in a few instances rather better prices have been paid. The expected short cotton crop in America and Egypt has had some slight influence on the market here. In T. cloths very little has been done.

BLACK TEA.—The loss of two steamers, one for London and the other for Odessa, combined with the lowering of freight to 30s. per ton, has caused considerable activity in this market, and prices have risen about Tls.-1½ to Tls. 2 per picul. Common Shuntams are wanted. The export to London shows a decrease of 6,519,000 lbs.

GREEN TEA.—A moderate business has taken place without any change to note in prices. A few chops of true Moyune have been settled at Tls. 25-28, being about Tls. 2 under last year's prices. Settlements are 19,000½chs., and the stock 88,600½chs. The export to London is 709,747lbs. against 826,034lbs. last season.

SILK.—The market remains quiet with only a small business passing. Quotations for chop to Tsatters are unchanged, but other kinds are about Tls. 5 lower. Settlements are 9,000 bales against 9,000 bales; stock 25,000 bales against 18,500 bales at the same time last season.

MALWA.—The cargo ex Thibet was dealt in at Tls. 450, Tls. 455 for best drug, and medium at various rates down to Tls. 385, at which prices a good business was done. Prices have since advanced to Tls. 460 for good and Tls. 435 to 445 for second quality. Stock 3,305 chests against 4,307 chests last season.

Exchange, London' 4 months' sight .... 5s. 2⅜d.
Bombay Post .... 308½.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	12-1-6
Carolas	"	236
Mexican Dollars	"	223
Five-Franc Pieces	"	231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness		106-7 to 106-9
Gold Leaf	"	19-4-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	"	19-4-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch	"	19-4-9
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	"	19-5
Pekin Gold Bars	"	18-14

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 9th September, as compared with the statement of 2nd September:—

LIABITIES.	Sept. 2. Rs.	Sept. 9. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	23,75,000	23,75,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	32,26,907	33,00,288
Do. do. at Branches	21,85,533	13,36,763
Other Deposits	2,25,28,083	2,19,80,163
Post Bills	10,846	10,384
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,88,182	6,01,196
	4,08,14,551	3,96,03,794
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	55,13,896	54,11,804
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	9,89,527	9,85,569
Loans, on Security of do.	21,52,303	21,00,279
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,724	5,027
Bills Discounted	1,28,07,409	1,25,81,779
Stamps	2,839	2,816
Dead Stock ....Rs. 5,50,308		5,50,308
Amt. applied in reduction..2,35,000		2,35,000
	3,15,308	3,15,308
Bullion	...	..
Cash Balances with Correspondents	12,88,979	15,86,564
Cash and Currency Notes	1,77,41,566	1,66,11,618
	4,08,14,551	3,96,03,794

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Cameo, 1,484 tons, Captain J. Collins, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Colombo (4th Sept.), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Sahara, 1,288 tons, Captain J. Robson, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Port Said (26th Aug.), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Columbian, 1,404 tons, Captain G. W. Baldwin, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Jeddah (30th Aug.) with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

[illegible]teamer President Garfield, 1,288 tons, Cap[illegible]s O'Neill, arrived in harbour yesterday from [illegible]den (2nd Sept.), in ballast. The vessel is [illegible]ed to the Captain.

[illegible] steamer Hunting Tower, 1,573 tons, Captain [illegible] Peacock, arrived in harbour yesterday from [illegible] (29th Aug.), in ballast. The vessel is consign[illegible] Messrs. McCulloch Beyts and Co.

[illegible]he ship Great Victoria, 2,278 tons, Captain J. [illegible]nglish, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liver[illegible]ool (17th June), with a cargo of 3,028¾ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Kairas, 1,911 tons, Captain J. T. Simpson, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Cardiff (5th Aug.), brought a cargo of 1,319 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Ramleh, 1,511 tons, Captain G. A. Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (10th Aug.), with a cargo of 2,400 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

THE Anchor Line steamer Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain James Harris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (15th Aug.), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Johnstone, Mr. Hurst, and Revd. Mr. and Mrs. W. Bullard.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	From
10	Cameo(s)	Collins	Colombo, Sept. 4.
	Sahara (s)	Robson	Port Said, Aug. 26.
	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, Aug. 30.
11	Hispania (s)	Harris	Liverpool, Aug. 15.
	Hunting Tower (s)	Peacock	Suez, Aug. 29.
	P. Garfield (s)	O'Neill	Aden, Sept. 2.
	G. Victoria (s)	English	Liverpool, June 15.
	Ramleh (s)	Cuningham	Newport, Aug. 16.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Hispania, to Liverpool, &c.
Steamer Columbian, to Jeddah, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels	Commander	From
5	Lennox (s)	Scott	Hongkong, Aug. 19.
	Tibre (s)	Lugan	Colombo, Aug. 30.
	L. L. Sturgis	Lemickrie	Bombay, Aug. 18.
6	Carisbrook Castle	Hamilton	Melbourne, June 27.
	Caitloch	Phillips	Cape Town, July 22.
	Aristomene	Attridge	Liverpool, May 22.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 5.—Steamer Gwalior. Ships Oxford and Lyra. Barque Patrie.
Sept. 6.—Steamers City of Venice, Anerley, Curlew, Professor, Reliance, and Medina. Ships Ailsa, Mangalore, Saint Leonard, Yarkand, and Mysore.
Sept. 7.—Steamer Governor. Ship Argomene. Barque Rollo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia (s)—1 qr. cask brandy, D. Nusserwanjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—200 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 12 cases beer, Bell Brandenburg and Co; 3,440 casks hard spelter, Bhimjee Poonja; 5 cases umbrellas, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.
Adirondack (s)—10 cases playing cards, Hajee Dawood Bowla; 50 packages glassware, Bharmull Bhima; 170 boxes window glass, Kadurbhoy Currimjee: 500 kegs steel, Megjee Oomersey.

FROM LONDON.

Dryburgh Abbey (s)—1 hogshead, brandy, D. Nusserwanjee.
Verona (s)—17 cases medicine, &c., Treacher and Co; 2 cases musical instruments, Soundy and Co; 2 cases garden pumps, Palck and Co; 15 cases sewing machines, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.
Adirondack (s)—13 cases writing papers, A. Meya Saheb Surufally.
Twilight—70 cases old tom, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FORM ANTWERP.

Adirondack (s)—428 boxes window glass, Hassamally Lallmeya; 8 cases glassware, Bhanjee Verjee.

FROM PORT SAID.

Rydal Hall (s)—5 cases gold thread, Glade and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]ia (s)—205¼ lbs. wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales [illegible]ool, Nuthoo Lalljee; 14 bales wool, Kika Khoosal; [illegible] bales wool, Narronjee Mooljee; 160 bales wool, [illegible]see Khattow; 100 bales cotton, Govindjee Velljee; [illegible]ts coir yarn, Raysee Amerchund; 116 cwts coir [illegible]Megjee Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

[illegible] cwts horns, Jan Mahamed and Peerbhoy. [illegible] cwts cloves, Ruzuballv Ally Ruza; 120 [illegible]d 55 bundles ivory, Tharia Topen; 60 [illegible]urrim Husson; 122 bales hides and [illegible] Okell; 20 bales skins and 225 cwts [illegible]oir and Co; 72 bales hides and skins, [illegible] cwts horns, Jan Mahamed and [illegible] cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty; [illegible] Forbes and Co; 16 bales skins, [illegible]ales skins, Shuriffbhoy Jaffer- [illegible]mjee Megjee and Co.

[illegible] SAID.

[illegible]-Sulzier and Co.

[illegible]rshotum; 81 [illegible]

[illegible]jeebhoy [illegible] Sassoon [illegible] bundles [illegible]ts ivory, [illegible]seed, Lang [illegible]Eduljee; 50 [illegible]s ivory, [illegible]hoosein [illegible]e; 2 [illegible]ory, [illegible]jee [illegible]

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

246-82—R. M. Sayani—Pestonjee Nowrojeee Bharoocha vs Rajeshree Annajee Khimjee and others—M. H. Khan.
451-81—Nanu and H.—Esmalji Dossabhoy vs Adamaily Essoofally.
316-82—Craigie, L. and O.—Robert Ryric and others vs Fakeerchund Ghellabhoy.
326-82—Macfarlane and E.—Currimbhoy Hajeebhoy vs Mochee Daya Kana—Tyabji and D.

Long Causes.

55-82—Tobin and R.—Dorabjee Hormusjee vs Dossibai and another—Payne and G.—Part heard.
123-81—Tobin and R—C. H. Reynolds and another vs Dewjee Cutchra and others—Ardesir and H.
236-82—Craigie, L. and O—L. A. Wallace and others vs Nanabhoy Hormusjee and another—Macfarlane and E.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of the Government Purmanundas Jewandas and Dadabhoy Pestonjee Mistry, Claimants, Cleveland, L. and N., and Ardesir and H. for Claimants, —Part heard.

Long Causes.

189-82—Crawford and vs—Charles Palmer and others vs Merwanjee Boyce and others—Tobin and R; and Ardesir and H.
146-81—Janardhan and H.—Krishna Kusla and others vs Rughoonath Damodher and another—Chalk and W.
446-81—Tyabjee and D.—Lalbhoy Manoredas vs Bhugwandas Cursondas—M. M. Munshi.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10th September, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·628
Temperature of the Air	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·8
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	·944
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	79·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	73·7
General Direction of Wind	W, WNW, WSW, SW, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	341
Fall of Rain*	0·78
Total fall during month	9·69
" " year	67·69
Additional fall up to 10½ a. m. of the 10th	0·03

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

Adam, Major, Asst. Quarter-Master Genl., on duty, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Chase, Lieut., 28th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Johnstone, Captain, 1st Infantry H. C., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Davies, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Hutchinson, Lieut., 23rd Bombay N. I., from leave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C., Bombay, September 12.

There will be parade in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 13th instant, at 9 p. m. (Bombay time). All members are requested to attend.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

GRAEFENBERG
VEGETABLE
PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find the mindispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

GRAFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Agents in Bombay: B. S. MADON & Co., M. NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

OUR next consignment of these celebrated PIANOS, which will be unusually large, owing to the increasing demand, is expected on the 24th instant, and orders are now being registered.

Their revised prices are as follows:—
Plain square Piano....................Rs. 750
Sympathetic square .... " 825
Semi-grand, on three legs .... " 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN INDIA.

HARRIS & LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS
20, RAMPART ROW,
(Next to the Oriental Bank
BOMBAY.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DUNKERLEY—September 10, at De Lisle Road, Chinchpoogley, Herbert Seymour, the dearly beloved child of J. H. and M. A. Dunkerley, aged 8 months and 8 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

[illegible]S—September 6, at the Parsonage, Trimulgherry, [illegible] of the Rev. F. C. Gittens, Chaplain.
[illegible]ptember 6, at Calcutta, Daniel Leslie Moore, [illegible]nter, aged 55 years and 11 months.
[illegible]ber 5, at Dacca, Francis Thomas Platts, [illegible]lice, aged 47 years and 4 months; [illegible]y and Flour, Evelyn Dorothea, [illegible] above, of croup, aged 3 years

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H.—You had perhaps better send the suggestion direct to the President of the Commission.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1882.

A REMARKABLE silence, so far as news is concerned, prevails over the seat of war in Egypt. If we are to hazard a conclusion from the information we have already received, we may assume that the main forces of Sir Garnet Wolseley and Arabi Pasha have come into collision or are on the point of doing so. The movement of concentration on which the British troops have been engaged was to have been completed yesterday, Sir Garnet Wolseley has arrived at the front, and the railway on which he depends for his transport and supplies has been reported to be working well. There is, therefore, no further occasion for delay in attacking the entrenched position at Tel-el-Kebir or in turning it. Whatever plan of operations the British commander may have decided upon will now be put into effect, and the next news we receive will probably inform us of the result. There is little need to speculate on what Sir Garnet may do, since the action will doubtless be decided before this is in print. Whether the misapprehension of the enemy's strength which has been attributed to him is correct or no, he is certainly in a position now to form a pretty correct idea of the resistance that Arabi can offer to him. The repeated actions in the neighbourhood of Kassassin will have disclosed the number of Egyptians collected there, while the reconnaissances have enabled him to obtain particulars of the entrenchments. Sir Garnet has now a splendid force under his command, and with his superior artillery the result of a conflict even against an enemy holding an entrenched position can hardly be considered doubtful. There is still the possibility of the unexpected upsetting calculations. Sir Garnet may have another surprise in store for us, but when two armies are so close they will find it difficult, even in exercising a flanking movement, to avoid an encounter.

IN endeavouring to establish commercial and military stations throughout the world, Italy is adopting the policy which occupied the misdirected energies of France until a few years ago. It used to be said of the Governments of Louis Philippe and the Empire that they were continually seizing colonies and stations which had been abandoned by all other nations. It is, perhaps, due to the industry of the former rulers of France that so few desert islands remain for Italy to seize. The Italian Government, however, is exhibiting considerable enterprise in discovering unthought-of localities, and is expending an amount of traditional diplomatic skill in obtaining them quite out of proportion to their value. So much diplomatic ink has been employed in discussing Italy's pretensions to rocks and sandbars, less valuable than the foolscap wasted in the correspondence concerning them, that it is to some extent refreshing to learn that the Italians have for a time abandoned their habitual policy, and are devoting their energies to a territory which is, at least, rich enough to repay them. A contemporary informs us that some more Italian officers have accepted employ under the Government of the King of Burmah. Notwithstanding the possibility of the differences between Lord Ripon and King Theebaw being brought to a crisis, we can afford to overlook, without misgivings, these valuable allies of King Theebaw. Except that the officers may benefit from their lucrative appointments, no other tangible result is likely to arise, under the circumstances, from the presence of General Primera and his friends at Mandalay. Experience shows that the mere employment of European officers by an Asiatic Government is not of itself sufficient to bring their warlike resources up to the level of European efficiency; and the opinion of the foreigners resident in the Burman Capital is not very sanguine of success. When Mr. Colquhoun was at Mandalay he met some of the representatives of the Italian colony, which, along with a few French adventurers, numbers about sixty in all, and according to them the "existing state of things in Burmah was doomed to an inevitable disintegration."

The possibility of raising difficulties with the British in India is a serious contingency; but, as if this were not enough, the restlessness of an adventurous Italian is bent upon embroiling his country in another, and hardly less explosive, quarter within the confines of the Eastern Seas. A Roman newspaper publishes a paragraph relating to an attempt to establish a fresh Italian colony. According to the *Capitale*, "the active negotiations of Signor G. Succi, who has tried to attract the attention of the Italians to the rich and important island of Johanna in the Comoro Archipelago, in the Indian Ocean, appear to have happily succeeded with the native Sovereign, inasmuch as, in addition to the concession accorded, he has recently sent Signor Succi a letter addressed to H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he fully supports Signor Succi's project, and promises, moreover, to take part in the enterprise. Signor Succi will leave Milan in a few days to lay this valuable document before Signor Mancini." The Comoro group referred to is situated to the north-west of Madagascar, and about midway between the island and the continent of Africa. In such a position the Italians would be able to get into violent trouble with the French, who are grievously jealous of their ascendancy in Madagascar. The Republic has never been on entirely satisfactory terms with Queen Ranavolana. Her Majesty and the French Consul have periodical tiffs, and the last was so serious that the French Government have resolved to strengthen their fleet in the South African seas in order to maintain the supremacy of their influence. Hitherto the whims of the Malagasi Queen have been attributed to the machinations of the British, intriguing from Zanzibar on the one hand, and from the South African colonies on the other. In spite of the asseverations of the French Consul and colony, we doubt whether the obstinacy of the Queen is due to our influence. If, however, Signor Mancini is captivated into accepting Signor Succi's "concession," the way will be paved for a Franco-Italian feud similar to that of M. Roustan and Signor Maccio in which the ill-fated Bey of Tunis lost his independence. The establishment of the Italians on the Isle of Johanna would be distasteful to the French on another ground. One of the Comores—Mayette—was ceded to France in 1841, and this cession was confirmed in 1845. If we are not mistaken, France has ever since asserted some sort of supremacy among the Comoro Sultans; and in that case the "concession" to Signor Succi would have to receive the approval of the French Government, which it is hardly likely to obtain. Latterly the British have taken some interest in the islands. So far no rights of sovereignty have been claimed; but it is, at the same time, perfectly certain that Great Britain would not feel herself bound to recognise a concession of sovereignty which an Italian adventurer had wheedled out of a village sultan. How Italy is to benefit by possessing herself of Johanna is not stated, except it be by gratifying that inordinate desire for territory which periodically seizes all nations not thoroughly acquainted with the weighty responsibilities of empire. The Comores export cocoanut-oil and tortoise-shell. The meadows maintain herds of cattle, and the streams abound with fish. All these are very valuable; but it is a pity that Italy should not be satisfied with partaking peacefully of the commercial advantages of the Archipelago without attempting to found a sovereignty which must, in any case, be materially worthless while productive of international difficulties.

It would be a mistake to suppose that the attraction of the Southern seas has weaned the affections of the Italian Government from its early love at Assab. A Blue-Book of a couple of hundred pages was recently issued the whole of which was devoted to correspondence respecting the possession of that desolate and inhospitable bay. A few weeks ago it was stated that "the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the name of his Government, earnestly desires that the various Italian geographical and commercial societies should form themselves into one, with a considerable capital, in order to tempt African commerce and that of the Red Sea into Assab." It would not be easy for a mind, versed in the accepted principles of trade, to conceive how such a combination as that suggested by Signor Mancini could make the Assab desert "blossom as the rose," and no less successful issue of the colonization scheme is likely to satisfy the inflated notions of the Italians with reference to the ill-chosen station. A more practical attempt to utilise Assab was made some years ago. Signor Rubattino had it in hand. He applied all his energies to develop it, and failed. Signor Branchi, the Italian Civil Commissioner at Assab, has supplied some curious details of his post to the *Rassegna Settimanale.* He is favourable to the retention of the station, though he admits it "will never be a Bombay nor a Shanghae." He believes, however, that "a little time and energy will suffice" to make it "a Massowah or a Hodeida." Signor Branchi is vexed that the Italians should be impatient. "Some people," he says, "seem to think that it is sufficient to send out a flag and a Commissioner to convert a desert into a thriving emporium within two years. It is useless to hope for too much." We quite agree with the conclusion of Signor Branchi, but we are afraid that it was just because the Italian Government deceived itself as to the potency of a flag and a Commissioner that it resolved to annex Assab. The Commissioner's description of his situation is amusing enough. The military force consists of three police guardians, and when the gunboats go away (which, we may suppose, is pretty frequently) "they leave me," to quote his words, "from three to five sailors as a garrison." Coming to the commercial question, the Commissioner pertinently asks: "How is business to be carried on without merchants?" How, indeed! "I have received no single letter," he continues, "from any one asking for information with the view of establishing a house of commerce in this place with some command of capital." Probably existing Italian merchants have come to the sensible conclusion that where Signor Rubattino failed there are small chances of success for others. But emigrants are not altogether wanting. With bitter irony Signor Branchi relates that "school-masters, book-binders, barbers, retired soldiers, and others such, are ready to come out if Government will pay their expenses." Some, it appears, have come out, and these the Commissioner has had to send home by the same steamer at his own expense; "but not a single man," concludes Signor Branchi, "with as much as £400 capital has made his appearance at Assab." Now, we don't pretend to say that Assab is utterly sterile as a commercial station, but we might quote the analogy of the Back Bay Reclamation scheme at Bombay, and regret that so much money should be spent in endeavouring to crete a commercial station when so many exist ready to hand. We are far from being animated by any spirit of hostility towards Italy or her commercial extension. It is rather a feeling of sympathy which causes us to regret that she should be led away by a sort of colonial empiricism to waste energies which might be profitably employed in the legitimate paths of commerce. Italian enterprise has obtained a foothold in the Eastern trade. On the river Plate, in South America, the Italian element has actually driven the Iberian to the wall. The curse of Italian policy just now is earth-hunger. An unhealthy craving for dominion is inducing her to send Commissioners and flags hither and thither, in the belief that once planted they will of themselves develop into a colony. This is a mistake, and sooner or later the policy must be retraced. So long as her merchants can trade in peace, Italy would do well to avoid the burdens of governing in ungenial climes. When the protection of her commerce demands the acquisition of territory, the responsibility must be faced, but in all cases commerce should precede conquest.

PRIVATE telegrams, which have been kindly placed at our disposal by a local firm, report most favourably of harvest prospects in Great Britain. For some few days preceding the commencement of last week, the weather had been irregular and wet, but since then it is described as simply splendid, and the yield of wheat promises to be the largest of the past ten years. As the accounts of the American crop are almost equally good, the value of Indian wheat must inevitably run down to a very low level, to such a point in fact as may place the survival of the trade in jeopardy; and a very strong feeling is gaining ground in mercantile circles against the position maintained by the G. I. P. Railway authorities in the face of such an undoubtedly critical situation. The committee of the Chamber of Commerce, we understand, addressed a vigorous letter to the Agent of the Railway, some weeks ago, pointing out the necessity of an immediate reduction in rates of carriage, if the trade were to be kept alive. The matter, however, having to be referred to the directors, no reply, so far as we know, has yet been received. Meanwhile every day is proving more distinctly the correctness of the Chamber's anticipations, whilst also bringing nearer the time when action may come too late to be effectual in result. As most people are aware, the land is now being prepared for the cold-weather crops, and the extent which will be put under wheat probably depends in no small degree on the manner in which existing stocks up-country can be disposed of. The native cultivator is in some ways a very shrewd observer, and if he sees large supplies of an article held in the districts will be chary about growing it in the coming season; so that land may go out of cultivation with wheat, to an extent which may alone seriously injure the trade. Under these circumstances it is surely worth the while of the G. I. P. directors to test the effect of a reduction of rates, if only for a time. It is clearly shown that existing figures will not bring forward supplies, even with higher prices to work upon than must be looked for in the coming season; and if a timely reduction would save the future of the trade, it would pay the railway to work for an interval, even at a considerable apparent loss.

THACKERAY has made us all familiar with a novel without a hero. In Bombay last night there occurred the scarcely less singular circumstance of a complimentary dinner without a guest. The Bombay Club were to have entertained Mr. Colquhoun as he passed through Bombay on his way to England. Unluckily, however, yesterday's mail on the B. B. and C. I. Railway was stopped by a break on the line, and Mr. Colquhoun was unable to reach Bombay. The news of the stoppage was received too late to permit of the postponement of the dinner, and accordingly Mr. Colquhoun was honoured in his absence. Although a good deal of sympathy was expressed for the guest, who was probably ill-provided for at some road-side station, while his would-be entertainers were faring sumptuously at Bombay, the main purpose of the meeting—namely, the recognition of Mr. Colquhoun's pluck and self-sacrifice—suffered little by his mishap. As an expression of the appreciation of the mercantile and professional classes of Bombay for the efforts of the distinguished traveller on behalf of commerce and science, the gathering lacked nothing in cordiality and enthusiasm; and it is to be regretted on Mr. Colquhoun's behalf that he was not present in person to receive the congratulations which would have been bestowed upon him. About eighty gentlemen sat down to dinner. The health of Mr. Colquhoun was proposed by the Chairman, the Hon'ble W. M. Macaulay in a sympathetic speech and drunk with "three times three." The other toasts on the programme were the Queen and the Chairman, to which was subsequently added, by demand, that of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Phipson, who had organised the entertainment. Music was supplied by the string band of the Marine Battalion. We hold over a detailed report until to-morrow.

THE SEASON IN KASHMERE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINAGAR, SEPT. 1.

THOUGH we have passed through four months of the summer and anticipate cooler days and nights, the season here is still in its prime. Within the last few days more than a hundred additional visitors have simultaneously marched into the Happy Valley, chiefly by the Murree route. This year the number of visitors is, I am told, larger than in previous years, and if the weather be as propitious in the coming cold season and following spring as it has been during the last six months, the number of visitors to Kashmere next season is sure to be large. The difficulties that have to be encountered when once the easy travelling by railway in India has come to an end, and the serious and rough work of marching has begun, must deter many from selecting Kashmere; but to the young and energetic marching is a delightful recreation, and in this lovely climate extremely healthy. There are, as many of your readers are doubtless aware, three main routes, *viâ* Jummu, over the Pir Panjal, and through Murree. The Jummu road is used almost exclusively by H. H. the Maharajah, and is on that account called the "private road," and is seldom used by others than officials. The Pir Panjal road is the most difficult, but the most beautiful, of all the routes. The Pir Panjal Pass is about 12,000 feet above sea-level, and snow lies some distance down the sides and on the top up to the middle of June. Starting from Lahore by the Punjab Northern State Railway, the journey to Gujerat occupies three or four hours, and the Maharajah's territory is entered at Bhimba, after a journey of 28½ miles by tonga, and the first of the thirteen marches over the hills commences, the distance covered to Srinagar being 176 miles. Each march averages 13 miles, at which rate the journey would occupy 13 days, but double marches may easily be done, and so the time will be shortened. The scenery is so charming, however, that rapid marching leaves too few opportunities to enjoy its beauties. The sportsman, however, is too intent upon gaining the object he has in view, and hastens on as quickly as possible to the shooting grounds on the mountains to the east, north, and west of the valley.

The Murree route is so well known that it is hardly necessary to mention that the train from Lahore by the Punjab Northern State Railway carries you to Rawal Pindi, whence you get to Murree by tonga, and thence by 14 easy marches to Srinagar, covering 160 miles. The time of year is too advanced to give you further details of the routes to Kashmere; but probably many in your Presidency would like to visit the valley next season, and I will defer to a more convenient opportunity any further reference to the two routes I have mentioned. So many officers are anxious to take their leave in Kashmere, that it may be as well to mention that though the Commander-in-Chief has annually about 200 "passes" for distribution, an officer may visit Kashmere without a pass; the only risk he runs is being told to return whence he came. But as no one is asked to show his pass, and there being no reason for stopping the flow of visitors, a larger number of officers annually visit Kashmere without passes than with them. A question upon this point was raised this season, and a formal report was made to the Government of India that at least 150 officers were in Kashmere at a certain period without passes; but no notice has, I believe, been taken of the report, and the large number still coming proves that no restraint has been put on the movements of officers on leave.

But though neither the Government nor His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India puts any obstacles in the way of visitors to Kashmere, the Government of His Highness the Maharajah is amusingly jealous of their presence. I would not hint that the Maharajah's officials are not very polite and always happy to give visitors a cordial reception, but all their courtesy and attention are confined to the narrow limits of the three, or at the utmost six, months' residence in the valley. They do not want to have visitors at any other than the summer season, and as soon as that is over there is a sense of relief for the following six months felt that for that period the country will be left to itself. The Maharajah is in a manner forced to allow his officials to take this view of the matter by the conduct of the Government of India at the time of the annexation of the Punjab, in putting restrictions on the visits of Englishmen to Kashmere; but these restrictions cannot last much longer, and they are, indeed, practically broken through already, as I have shown in the instance above mentioned of passes to officers. With the object of shortening the visits of English gentlemen the rest-houses on the routes are very well adapted to travellers during the summer months, but they would be cold places in the winter, notwithstanding that there is a fire-place in each sitting-room. Here in Srinagar, too, there are good quarters for married visitors in a separate garden called Munshi Bagh, and there are a few houses for bachelors in another Bagh, and camping grounds besides; but ladies must find the small residences very plain and somewhat rough, and they would not certainly wish to live in them in the cold weather. The bachelors' houses are dilapidated and not so pleasant as tents, and, moreover, no attempt is ever made to put these houses in good repair, "because," argues the astute Hindu mind, "if the Sahibs found these houses pleasant to live in, doubtless some of them would wish to remain in Kashmere; and as His Highness cannot, considering his relationship with the Government of India, permit that sort of thing, the houses must remain in their present uncomfortable condition." Even the few permanent residents, some of them in the service of the Maharajah, can with difficulty get their houses put in repair, the chief part of what is needful being done by themselves. All this is instructive, as showing the jealous regard for the interests of the Kashmere Government, albeit displayed in this very funny fashion.

If any blame is attachable to this condition of affairs, the Maharajah is not alone responsible; he is only acting in accordance with his duty to the Paramount Power, and, moreover, the chief official here of the Government of India—who is called "the Officer on Special Duty in Kashmere," not the Resident or Political Officer—is bound to protect the interests of the Maharajah, even to making no representations as to the tumble-down condition of several of the houses set apart—free of rent, be it remembered—for the English visitors.

THE B. B. AND C. I. AND G. I. P. RAILWAYS BREACHED

THE heavy rains have caused floods in Guzerat which, we regret to hear, have damaged the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Early yesterday morning two bridges, a mile apart, one over the south channel and the other spanning the north channel of the Poorna River, beyond Nowsari, were breached. The mail-train from the Punjab and North-West Provinces was stopped, and the passengers and mails for Bombay are not expected to reach here till this morning. In the case of the north channel of the river, the whole bridge of 13 spans 65 ft. each was washed away, and of the south channel bridge two spans have disappeared. The country is flooded for several miles, and the railway line is under water in some places.

Last evening a telegram was received in Bombay stating that it was impossible for the mail-train to leave Nowsari, it being reported that the rails had been washed away over about half a mile of the line between Amalsar and Bilimora, and in some places the line had been several feet under water all day. The Railway authorities ordered refreshments for the passengers at Nowsari; and it was hoped that the floods would subside during the night, and that by changing trains the passengers and mails might be got over the break early this morning

The G. I. P. line also has been breached, we hear, near Khundwa. Accurate information as to the extent of the damage has not yet been received, but there is no doubt the mail from Calcutta due here this morning must be considerably delayed.

It is to be hoped none of the passengers or mails by either line, bound for England, will miss to-day's steamer in consequence of these unfortunate accidents.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

A PORTION of the Punjab Transport Corps for the British forces in Egypt will be embarked in the mail-steamer Ravenna to-day. The strength is one officer, one warrant officer, two European soldiers, 28 followers, and one horse.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, September 9.—As surmised yesterday, the great barometric depression lately found on the coast of the Northern Circars advanced westwards to Nagpore, where the barometer has fallen nearly on tenth and where the lowest pressure is reported. It is but a little higher at Cuttack; hence the depression occupies the intervening region. The barometer has fallen also in the Punjab, and especially over the hills. Another slight depression has formed here, bringing back the rains. In Bengal and the North-West Provinces there has been a considerable rise, but a fall has taken place all over the peninsula, and especially in the tract immediately south of the Satpuras and Indore. Rain has extended to the North-West Provinces and Central India. To-day Nagpore and Darjeeling had 2 inches; Bareilly, Saugor Island, Indore, and Akyab over 1 inch; Allahabad, Calcutta, Cuttack, Seoni, Akola, Gopalpoore, Cochin, Mercara, and Tounghoo, ½ inch and over. Previously, Ahmednagar had over 3 inches; Dinagepore and Prome, between ½ and 1 inch.

SIMLA, Sept. 10.—The reports are very deficient. Apparently the barometric depression has passed Nagpore, but the centre is near it to the west-ward. The barometer has fallen all over India except on the Coromandel coast, where it is higher. It has fallen considerably at Jubbulpore and Deesa, where the wind is N. N. W. Rain to-day:—Nagpore, over 4 inches; Allahabad, Seoni, Guna, and Deesa, ½ inch and over. Previously, Diamond Island had 5½ inches; Rangoon, 4½ inches; Jullunder, Hazaribaugh, and Khundwa, over 1 inch; Bhagulpore and Raipur, over ½ inch.

EXCEPTIONALLY heavy rain has been falling at Egutpoora. As much as 7 inches were gauged on Saturday and Sunday, making a total fall there this monsoon of 146 inches up to Sunday evening.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd..	66 91	76 17	73 20	76 05
10 Sunday	0 78	......	......	......
11 Monday	....	0 50	0 53	0 56
Total....	67 69	76 97	73 73	76 61
Corresponding date last year	65 59	70 61	64 23	69 10

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(11th September, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·635	86·0	WSW	19	0·00
Surat	not received.				
Bombay	·677	79·3	WSW	17	0·56
Ratnagiri	·737	77·8	WSW Fresh	...	1·28
Karwar	·817	78·0	SW Light	...	0·30
Mangalore	·875	78·4	SSW	3	0·39
Calicut	·914	77·6	W	3	1·68
Cochin	·918	81·1	SW	2	0·96
Masulipatam	·732	85·8	WSW	13	0·00
Madras	·783	90·8	SW	11	0·00
Negapatam	·836	86·1	SW	2	0·00

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, K. O. Regt., Esplanade, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 10th:—Cameo (s), from Colombo; Sabana (s), Port Said; Columbian (s), Jeddah. 11th Hispania (s), Liverpool Huntingtower (s), Suez; P. Garfield (s), Aden; G Victoria (s), Liverpool; Ramleh (s), Newport.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2nd Battn. the King's Own Regt., at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening:—

Overture	The Caliph of Bagdad	Boieldieu.
Loreley	Paraphrase	Neswadba.
Valse	Gloire de Dijon	Andrew.
Grand Selection	La Straniera	Bellini.
Valse	Toujours Fidele	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Verona and the s. s. Egbert left the dock on Sunday; and the s. s. Hispania entered, and the s. s. Kashgar left, yesterday.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The meeting of the Corporation which was to have taken place yesterday was adjourned until Friday for want of a quorum.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—The house No. 9, Hannoomanlane, Fort, fell in on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. During that morning the house was found to be in a dangerous state, and the tenants vacated it before it collapsed.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.—Rao Saheb Mahipatram Roopram, principal of the Ahmedabad Training College, proceeded on Wednesday last to Poona to give evidence before the Education Commission.

FOUND.—Kalidass Sewram, a grocer living at Girgaum, made over to the police authorities on Sunday the half of a currency note for Rs. 50, No. M46—68915, which he said he found at Sootarchawl-street on the 8th instant.

SILVERING A COPPER COIN.—Ebrahim Mohideen, *alias* Papa Cassum, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of altering the appearance of a copper coin by quicksilvering it, with intent that it should pass as a genuine silver coin of a higher value. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Balkrishna Rama, an old offender, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of lurking house trespass by night with intent to commit theft in the premises of Dhackoo Govind, a blacksmith, residing at Kapoor Gully; and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PICK-POCKET.—Shaboodeen Ismal, *alias* Curreem Imaum, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a purse containing Re. 1-6-3 from the pocket of Dhondoo Succaram while at the J. J. Hospital as an out-door patient, on the 9th instant. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—The following cases were prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending the 9th inst.:—horses, lame 9, sores on body 2, sore pasterns 2, broken knees 1; bullocks, lame 11, sore neck 22, tumours on neck 3, emaciated 3; total number of cases 53.

A TOLL-BAR CHOWKEE LOOTED.—On Friday last, about midnight, the toll-bar chowkee at Katraj was attacked and looted by a gang of men numbering twelve or fourteen. The first move towards accomplishing the object in view was to smash the lantern and extinguish the lamp burning in it. A rush was then made into the interior of the chowkee, and the karkoon, ramoshi, and sepoy employed there were severly maltreated with sticks by the robbers. A travelling carriage driver who happened to be on the scene at the time shared the same fate. The money box, containing collections that were made, was broken open, and the contents carried away, as also some other articles.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—The following gentlemen have become members of the East India Association since 5th August, 1882:—Messrs. Dorabjee Eduljee Gimi, M. A., Rajkote; Meer Gul Hussain, Dadu in Scinde; Meherjeebhai Cooverjee Taraporevala, Kolhapore; Darasha Dossabhai, Surat; B. N. Koyajee, Surat; Nilkanth Vinayek Chutu, B. A., L. C. E., Poona; Dinker Balal Chukrader, Sholapore; Gopal Govind Ghate, Kotri in Scinde; Shivram Chandoomal, Scinde, Dwarkanath Raghoba Turkhudker, Scinde Hydrabad; Narayen Gunesh Deshpande, Ahmednugger; Dorabjee Pudumjee Pestonjee, Poona (life member); Eduljee Dorabjee Talati, B. A., Kurrachee; A. Narsim Yasinger, Mysore; Shri Kristna Nurhar, Umravati; Temooljee Bhikhajee Nariman, L. M., Bombay; Balwanth Narayen Joshi, Kolhapore; Gungadhur Pandurang Gadre, Kolhapore.

AN ENTERTAINMENT.—We are requested to notify that the native portion of the Bombay community are likely shortly to be able to welcome the dramatic company from Poona known as Mr. Anna Kirloskur's or the Poonayker Company, as it is said they are to arrive here on or about the 20th instant. It is their intention to perform again that excellent drama, "The Sangit Sakoontulla, or the Lost Ring," with which all those who witnessed it last year were so highly and so deservedly pleased. Those who lost the opportunity then should avail themselves of the one now offering, for they may rest satisfied they will be amply rewarded for any trouble or expense they may incur in coming to Bombay to witness it. We believe it is the intention of the above company to engage the Gaiety Theatre during their short stay here. The exact dates of the performance will be notified in due course.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ravenna, Captain E. Stewart, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs. Branson's 4 children and European Nurse.	Mr. E. Scholes.
Mr. Benson.	Mr. Elphinstan.
Col. G. G. H. Fulton.	Mr. and Mrs. Haynes.
Mrs. Miles.	Miss Haynes.
Mrs. McEwan, 2 children, 3 infants, and European Nurse.	Master Haynes.
Major T. Baker.	Mr. Wilby.
Capt. H. V. Hunt.	Mr. Hartridge.
Mrs. Hunt and infant.	Mr. Pennington.
Mr. G. P. Hardy.	Mr. H. C. Eggar.
	Miss Gull and a child.
	Mr. Bezonjee R. Khumbatta.
	Mr. James Whitehead.

FOR BRINDISI.

Lt.-Col. A. Farrer.	Major A. Chaplin.
Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Brodhurst.	Mr. H. B. Parry.
Major R. Bearan.	Mr. W. Jackson.

FOR VENICE.

Rev. Archdeacon Blyth.	Capt. R. Spence.
Mr. P. P. Dease.	Mrs. and Miss Branson.
Surg.-Major D. S. Thorburn.	Mr. F. White.

FOR ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs and 3 children.

The following passages have been engaged:—

The s. s. Cathay, Captain W. M. Robbie, 19th Sept.

FOR BRINDISI.

Hon. Arthur Wilson.	Miss Donie.
Hon. Mrs. Wilson.	Hon. L. R. Tottenham.
Mr. J. M. Dome.	Col. J. E. B. Parsons.

FOR LONDON.—Mr. J. Farrier.

The s. s. Thibet, Captain W. E. Thompson, 20th Sept.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. A. W. N. Wyatt.
FOR VENICE.—A. W. Bainbridge.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

A letter received by the Government from General Macpherson states that the horses of the Indian cavalry have arrived in Egypt in good condition. The casualties during the voyage were proportionately few. Three transport vessels, which rolled more than the others, lost between 30 and 40 horses on this account.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE POONA RACES.

POONA, SEPT. 11.

The Secretary, Poona Races, telegraphed to us yesterday:—"The races have been postponed till Thursday, the 14th September, owing to heavy rains."

ONE-POUND POSTAL NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

In addition to the issue of Indian postal notes, sanction has been granted for the purchase of a number of the one-pound notes issued by the English Postal Department for introduction into India at current rates of exchange.

STOCK NOTES.

The extent of the sale of stock notes by monopolists has, so far, proved satisfactory.

THE BURMESE ENVOY'S DEBTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY MORNING.

Nine packages of goods belonging to the Burmese Envoy have been attached here for debts due. Representations have been made to the Government on the subject, but no orders have yet been passed.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

POONA, SEPT. 11.

The Poona session of the Commission closed today with the evidence of the Reverend Mr. Squires and a Mahrathi witness.

In the evening a great meeting was held in the Town Hall, where Dr. Hunter was presented with addresses by the Municipality and other bodies. He replied at some length, and spoke of the intense intellectual activity pervading Poona. The educated Mahratha intelligence had survived and grown into higher forms of life. The Mahratta brain power had left its stamp of genius for administration on every province in India. In some parts temporary evils and indiscretions have attended the sudden development of education, but in the Mahratta country it rested on an old solid foundation. There was little or no divergence from self-culture and restraint. Education there rested on too old and firm a basis to be liable to undue interference from without. No systems from other parts of India would be recklessly forced on them. Mr. Jacob also spoke, and Mr. Lee Warner made some remarks about the education of Mahomedans.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

[Up to the time of going to press the ordinary news service of Reuter's telegrams has not come to hand.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, SEPT. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

Total week's sales of Cotton	47,000	bales
" " " Surats	7,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	37,000	"
" " " Surats	17,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	605,000	"
" " Surats	253,000	"
" " Cotton in London	79,000	"

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.	
Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83⅝
4½ per cent. do.	88¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	99¾
5 per cent. French Rentes	116½
Bar Silver	52
Oriental Bank Shares	£15-10
Chartered Bank Shares	£25
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£18-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£53-10
Departure—Clan McLeod.	

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The s.s. Mirzapore, which left Bombay on the 29th August, arrived at Suez at 5 p.m. on Sunday.

BOTH the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways have been breached by heavy rain and floods, the former line beyond Nowsari and again between Billmora and Amalsar, and the G. I. P. line near Khundwa.

MR. COLOQUHOUN, who was to have been entertained at dinner last night by the Bombay Club, was a passenger by the B. B. and C. I. mail-train which has been delayed by the accident to the line, and consequently did not arrive in time; and the dinner had to take place without the intended guest.

WE regret to hear of the death, on Friday last, at the General Hospital, Madras, of Major Wynch, Wing Commander of the 12th M. N. I. He was buried with military honours.

THE Hon'ble Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice of Madras, returned from leave on Friday, and was to resume his duties yesterday.

A POONA paper understands that Government have issued orders, through His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to raise and equip all the regiments serving in the Bombay Presidency to their full strength.

THE Thakore of Morbee entertained about fifty European gentlemen at dinner on Monday last at Ahmedabad after the week's festivities were over.

DANIEL PIERIO, a Marine Engineer employed on board a Calcutta river steamer, who in July last ordered firemen to remove the doors of the boilers while the was pressure of steam on, with the result that all five were scalded and killed, has been sentenced by Mr. Justice Norris, at the Calcutta Sessions, to six months' imprisonment. A special jury tried the case, and unanimously found the prisoner guilty of causing the death of the five men by doing a rash and negligent act.

THE Simla correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* telegraphed on September 7:—"The facts regarding Sir Garnet Wolseley's check are that he is without transport and cavalry, and can only make a front attack in a country which narrows towards Tel-el-Kebir to a breadth of one quarter of a mile. Until transport is available, he cannot debouch his army. The enemy has fifty guns in position at Tel-el-Kebir, which is now immensely strong. The truth is that the Home Government never anticipated any real resistance, and all instructions to India have been to this effect till the last week. Thirty-nine regiments at home have been brought up to war strength, and another division is under orders to join Sir Garnet Wolseley, who has been instructed to make no attack till he is absolutely sure of success."

LORD RIPON having interested himself in the matter, there is a prospect of the command of the Calcutta Volunteers being left in Major Hutchinson's hands for a while longer. On receipt of a memorial from the regiment asking that Major Hutchinson might be allowed to continue in command, His Excellency the Viceroy, a Calcutta paper states, at once telegraphed to the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge, asking if Major Hutchinson might not be allowed to hold his present appointment till the end of the next drill season, as the efficiency of the regiment might suffer from a change of Commandants at a time when the drill season was about to commence and when a new adjutant had just been appointed. The reply from the Duke is believed to have been to the effect that he had no objection to Major Hutchinson retaining his appointment for the time asked for, provided the Commander-in-Chief in India raised no objection; so the decision in the matter now practically rests with Sir Donald Stewart. Recollecting Sir Donald's remarks on the Volunteers at the last Calcutta Trades' dinner, the *Englishman* thinks it hardly probable that he will raise any objection.

SIX balloons for observation purposes have been despatched to Egypt, and engineers skilled in their management have ere now arrived at Alexandria with a signalling staff. They will be under the command of Colonel Nugent. With one exception all the balloons are adapted for captive service. Major Ardagh and Major Hart of the Intelligence Department, it is stated, will be the officers mainly responsible for the carrying out of orders given to balloonists.

THE officers of the Army Medical Department appointed to the heads of the medical service in Egypt and the depôts *en route* have all, a contemporary remarks, seen much service in India. The principal medical officer, with the rank of Surgeon-General, is Deputy Surgeon-General Hanbury, M.B., C.B., who served during the Afghan war of 1878-79-80, and held the same position under Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Kandahar as he now holds under Sir Garnet Wolseley, and for which he was created a C. B. The 1st Bearer Company is in charge of Surgeon-Major S. K. Ray, who held medical charge of the present 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment (late 40th) for five years in this country. Under him there are three Surgeons-Major and four Surgeons for duty. There is to be a large Convalescent Depôt at Gozo with Surgeon-Major Tippetts in charge, who for years served with the old 5th Fusiliers, in medical charge of which he was during the time the 1st battalion served at the front in the last war. Surgeon-Major Marston, from Simla, as already known, and Surgeon-Major O. Barnett, who served for so many years at Simla on the staff, are amongst those gone to Alexandria.

NEWS from San Francisco states that the works in connection with the Panama Canal are being pushed forward with the utmost activity. The contractors expect to finish the first channel, 100 feet wide and 8 feet deep, by the 1st March, 1883; to complete the canal throughout its whole width and depth by the 1st October, 1883; and to terminate the extra deepening by the 1st August, 1884. If these expectations are realized, the working staff will fully deserve to be congratulated upon their energy and promptness in carrying out such a formidable task.

THE famous or infamous Fenayrou trial was at least, the *World* says, a gigantic commercial success, if its dramatic aspect was somewhat disappointing. The chemist's shop in the Boulevard Malesherbes, which, in Aubert's hands, was worth forty thousand francs, is reaping five hundred francs a day; and Limonin, the new proprietor or *locum tenens*, anticipates reaching a thousand before the *recours en grâce*, provided our intelligent countrymen continue to manifest the same passion for pills and cold cream that has distinguished them during the last ten days.

LIEUT.-COLONEL FESTING reports that the substitution of electric lighting by the aid of two machines driven by one engine in the place of gas at the South Kensington Museum has resulted in a saving in the working expenses at the rate of nearly £750 a year, or more than £23 per annum for each lamp. Up to the end of last year the thirty-two lamps illuminating the Lord President's Court and the Sheepshanks and Raphael Galleries had been at work for nearly six months, or 346 hours of lighting. The second 16-light Brush machine was brought into operation in May.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—A certain well-known statue, scandalously asserted by common report to be an image of the great Duke of Wellington, is likely to be removed from Hyde Park Corner. This removal, which outraged taste has been impotent to procure, will, if it takes place, be due to the material necessity of widening the road. One might have hoped that the public would welcome this opportunity of allowing a great eyesore and greater libel "to be as if it had never been." It is, therefore, truly alarming to hear on the excellent authority of Lord Sudeley that "a great many representations have been received by the First Commissioner as to what should be done" with the object in question, and that the First Commissioner in a too obliging mood has promised that "if the arch were obliged to be pulled down he would take care to see that experiments were made to see how the Duke would look on a pedestal in the middle of the proposed 'place' or similar position." The "Duke" would look incongruous everywhere except in a Noah's ark, and as there is no vessel of the sort big enough to hold him, all experiments can have only one result.

AMALGAMATIONS are the order of the day, a home paper remarks, and while the gas companies are combining, theatrical managers are not idle. A partnership has been effected between Mr. John Hollingshead, Mr. D'Oyly Carte, Mr. Michael Gunn, and Captain Bainbridge, of Manchester, by which the Savoy, the Gaiety, the Theatre Royal and the Prince's Theatres in Manchester, the Court Theatre in Liverpool, and the Gaiety Theatre in Dublin are practically united for business purposes. The Savoy in London, the Gaiety in London, and the Gaiety in Dublin will be carried on by Mr. Carte, Mr. Hollingshead, and Mr. Gunn as before, but the two theatres in Manchester and the one in Liverpool will be under the joint control of the syndicate. Captain Bainbridge will retain his direction of the Theatre Royal, Manchester, and Mr. John Hollingshead will become personally responsible for the Prince's Theatre at Manchester, and has already taken possession. Various reforms before and behind the curtain will be effected before Christmas. There is a probability of a New York Theatre being added to this combination.

ALTHOUGH there may be no right or reason for objecting to King Johannes of Abyssinia possessing "an outlet to the sea," the *St. James's Gazette* remarks, it is well that it should be clearly known what manner of man this Abyssinian monarch is before people have the opportunity of becoming *tête montée* about him in the same way as some of us have about Arabi Pasha and King Cetewayo. "Chinese Gordon" is always quoted as the great authority on the subject of the wrongs of King Johannes; but it is strange at the least that those who make this appeal to his authority should omit all reference to the very disparaging opinion he formed of King Johannes—who, after all, is only a usurper, if for the time successful. As "justice to Abyssinia" may very possibly be the next cry of the policy of sentiment, General Gordon's opinion in 1879 of this ruler's character should be remembered:—"The King is rapidly growing mad. He cuts off the noses of those who take snuff, and the lips of those who smoke. . . . The King is hated more than Theodore was. . . . He never looks you in the face, but when you look away he glances at you like a tiger." And Gordon wrote much more to the same effect. In short, King John of Abyssinia, is a perfect savage: detested by his own subjects, his imaginary wrongs are made to figure as the justification for some move in party tactics.

UNFORTUNATE difficulties have arisen between the French political agents in Madagascar and the Hova authorities. The *Daily Telegraph* says the curious thing about these squabbles is that, although the French Government has more than once disclaimed any responsibility for the acts of its representatives, and has at the same time made the most reassuring declarations as to its intentions, the French Consuls still persist in carrying out a policy of interference and even aggression. The consequence is that the Malagasi Government is kept in a perpetual state of alarm, and is unable to rid itself of the impression that the French intend to make war upon the country and to destroy its independence. A land dispute has been going on for several years past in the capital between the native authorities and the Jesuits. It is said that a title has been forged in order to show that the land in question belongs to the French; and that the transaction is of a most dubious character is shown by the fact that although the so-called agreement purports to have been made by King Radama II., yet it bears a date long subsequent to that monarch's death. The refusal of the Hova authorities to recognise the validity of this document is now, it appears, actually described in Paris as "a prohibition of the sale of land to French colonists." Equally extraordinary have been the proceedings of the French officials on the west coast of the island. They have absolutely declined to admit that the Queen possesses any sovereign rights in that part of the country; and indeed when she proposed to send some soldiers there to preserve order, they warned her that if she did so they would regard it as equivalent to a declaration of war against France. Nevertheless when, about two years ago, an Arab dhow, illegally laden with guns and gunpowder, was seized by the natives of the west coast, and some loss of life ensued, the representatives of France at once made the Government responsible for what had happened, and the Malagasis were only too glad to settle the matter by paying a sum of two thousand pounds as compensation.

THE anti-Chinese law passed by the United States Congress came into force last month, and before the last mail (of August 11) left England a difficulty had already arisen with regard to one of its provisions—namely, that prohibiting the passage through the United States of Chinese from Cuba, Peru, and other countries on their return to China. There are, it appears, some 60,000 Chinese labourers in the West Indies, whose contracted term of service is about to expire, and who wish to return to their native country through the United States, the shortest, quickest, and cheapest route for them. Certain transportation companies have requested permission to take them through that country under such stringent regulations as Government may please to make. The Attorney-General, however, has given an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury that the request of the transportation companies cannot be granted under the law as it now stands. It was pointed out in the Senate that a wild beast, dynamite, or deadly poison may be taken through the United States, but not a Chinaman. In the meantime, the United States are the losers as well as the Chinese; for it is estimated that the Chinamen in passing through the country would leave there an average of one hundred dollars each, or from four to six million dollars.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Anglo-American Drug Company, Limit road, London.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—SEPT. 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

MARRYING AGAIN DURING THE LIFETIME OF A HUSBAND.

As the jury were being sworn, the Clerk of the Crown, seeing Mr. Dhairyavan sitting in court, made an inquiry.

Clerk of the Crown.—Have you an application to make?

Mr. Dhairyavan.—Yes, I apply for a postponement—

The judge.—You had better wait until the jury is sworn. Do not interrupt in the middle of the swearing of the jury.

After the swearing of the jury, Mr. Dhairyavan said that, in the first case on the calendar—that of Bhima, woman, and Krishna Bhooda—he moved for two or three days' postponement on an affidavit of the prosecutor, who stated that, after the committal of the case, he could not owing to illness come to Bombay to prepare the case for the Sessions. He had lately engaged Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan as his solicitor in place of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, and time was wanted to prepare the briefs for counsel.

His Lordship said this was a bail case, and the practice being first to clear the jails, it would not be taken earlier than Wednesday.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Balloo Essoo, a shoemaker, was charged with having attempted, on the 31st May last, to murder his wife Bheema, by cutting her throat; with voluntarily causing her grievous hurt by means of an instrument likely to cause death; and with causing grievous hurt simply. Mr. Fox appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Vicajee for the defence.

Mr. Fox briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoner lived with his wife in a room in a street near the Obelisk-road, and in the same room lived one Kooshia Hurry with his wife. On the night of the 30th May last the prisoner went into the room with his wife. Kooshia also retired shortly afterwards, and was followed by his wife; while outside the room some other people were sleeping. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning Kooshia was aroused by hearing the cries of somebody. He made his way to the place, which was dark, and received a wound in his hand with a shoe-maker's knife. A light was brought, and the prisoner was seen with a shoe-maker's knife in his hand, while his wife lay near him, bleeding from the throat. A policeman came, and the parties were taken to the chowkey. As regarded the nature of the woman's injuries, Dr. Blanc would state that there were two wounds on the left and right sides of the throat, half an inch in length; that the woman was in danger of her life, and an operation had to be performed to save her; and that she has had a tube placed in her throat, and that in consequence she would be unable to give evidence before the court. The learned counsel would therefore ask that her statement, made on the morning after the attempted murder, be admitted and read to the jury. The nature of the wounds, their locality, the nature of the instrument, and the fact that not only one but two wounds were inflicted, all pointed, the learned counsel said, to the intention of the prisoner having been to commit a more serious offence than that of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Mr. Vicajee, in defence, pleaded want of proof of identity, as the prisoner's room was accessible to several persons, and was separated from the other tenants' room by a partition that was easily removeable. The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty of an attempt to murder.

His Lordship remarked to the prisoner that but for the skill with which Dr. Blanc had performed the operation, he might have been tried on a charge of murder. Prisoner was sentenced to transportation for life.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Abdoor Henath was charged with house-breaking in order to commit theft and with theft of a blanket, a silver bracelet, and about four rupees in cash, the property of Budroodin Ahmed Abdool Carim. The prosecutor, a cultivator, came to Bombay from Mozuffarpore in the beginning of last August on his way to Mecca and had put up at the house of a Mahomedan in Bhendy Bazaar, whence the property was stolen. The prisoner was convicted, and being an old offender, was sentenced to transportation for seven years.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

THE VIRAMGAUM SHOOTING CASE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bombay Samachar* writes from Ahmedabad:—We have not yet seen the last of this unfortunate case. Mr. Reid, the District Collector, intends to appeal against the decision of the Session Judge, and has therefore ordered copies of the proceedings to be prepared. It is not known whether the Collector has been compelled to take this step, or takes it of his own accord. Mr. Reid seems to entertain the opinion that the Gorjee ought to have been punished for causing hurt to the police Jemadar.

ALLEGED MALTREATMENT OF WITNESSES.

THE *Bombay Samachar* is responsible for the following:—The police of Surat have arrested several people on suspicion of having committed theft of ornaments worth about Rs. 10,000 in the house of Maneklal Rasikdas, deputy accountant in the Surat Collector's office. In connection with this it is reported that the persons arrested have been severely ill-treated, and that a Brahmin, aged 22, has died through the effects of severe beating. Another person is also said to have lost his life. Amongst the suspected persons was a Mussulman who, when called by the police, submitted a petition to the First Class Magistrate and got himself examined by the Civil Surgeon of the district. Several other applications have, we understand, been made to the same effect.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION AT POONA.

(Continued from Yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)

The Secretary of the Sabha, cross-examined by Mr. Jacob:—

Q.—In your first answer you state that there are in this presidency more than 13,000 towns and villages with over 200 inhabitants which are unprovided with a cess school, and you estimate that 17 lakhs of rupees would be needed to provide these places with schools. I find from the latest official returns for British districts that there is on the average one village with a cess school to every 13 square miles of cultivated area. Does not this show that a considerable number of villages without schools must be adjacent to villages that have schools, and that your estimate is unexceptionally high?

A.—The attendance in these schools must be scrutinised in order to show that the schools are attended by scholars of the adjacent villages. My opinion is that each of the large villages should be supplied with a school.

Q.—Assuming that the bulk of the population are concentrated on or near the cultivated area of the presidency, should you consider that one school on the average to every 6 square miles of that area would fairly meet the requirements of the rural population for many years to come?

A.—Yes, it may for some time to come.

Q.—Are you aware that the latest official returns show that including the indigenous schools there is at present one primary school to every 6½ square miles of the cultivated area, and that nearly one child in every four of the male population of school-going age is now at school?

A.—Including the indigenous schools, I am aware that such is the case.

Q.—Looking to the fact that the people of this presidency at first voluntarily paid the cess, that they still willingly defray by direct contributions the greater part of the cost of the cess schools, and that their applications for more schools of this class are every year increasing, would you maintain that the cess school system contains in itself no elements of natural growth?

A.—In the first place I doubt if the payment was at first voluntary. In a case in Sholapur the people first paid the cess, and then withdrew it until it became compulsory by law. I do not think the system contains in itself sufficient elements of success.

Q.—How do you account for the large increase of 90,000 pupils in these schools in the last three years?

A.—Looking at the increase which might have been expected, the increase is not encouraging.

Q.—Since 1870 the indigenous schools have been offered special lump grants, not exceeding Rs. 50 per annum, on condition that each school keeps an attendance roll and submits to an annual examination by the department. Throughout the Presidency the Inspectors find that the first of these simple conditions is so much objected to by the masters that they hold aloof. How do you propose to give the indigenous schools a capitation grant for every boy in regular attendance?

A.—We were assured the other day at a conference of the Poona indigenous schoolmasters that they do not object to the conditions laid down, provided some elasticity is allowed in the subjects taught.

Q.—Has the department prescribed any standards of instruction for indigenous schools, or does the department accept their teaching as it is?

A.—It does not insist on that: but the indigenous schoolmasters in Poona have the impression. I refer especially to the state of feeling in Poona.

Q.—Supposing that the towns which now absorb about two lakhs of the cess were to make up this sum by paying a non-agricultural rate, and that provincial funds contributed a much larger sum than at present towards primary education, would you continue the development of the cess school system?

A.—I would certainly not extend the system as to number, but would rely on indigenous schools for that. But I would improve where necessary the existing system in efficiency.

Q.—With regard to training colleges, do you consider that the instruction now given in them goes deeper and is more concentrated on the immediate objects of the vernacular schoolmasters' profession than it was 20 years ago when English was taught in these colleges?

A.—It does, but their general culture 20 years ago was better than now. I believe the department considered that the men taught in the old training colleges were of higher culture than those now supplied.

In further cross-examination by Mr. Jacob witness said.—I am aware that a system of inspection by the headmasters of taluka schools was in force before the famine, and is now being revived in some districts. I do not know that it has since been revived. In "centre examinations" a certificate signed by the master would be sufficient to guard against the fraudulent presentation of children who had already passed the year before, or who were not pupils of the master presenting them.

In reference to the Public Works funds witness said.—The Amba Ghat road from Rutnagiri, through Belgaum to Kolhapur, is a road which should be entirely provincial, but to which the local funds of Belgaum contribute heavily. The Rutnagiri telegraph wire from Kolhapur *via* Chiplun to Rutnagiri is guaranteed and in part supported by the district Local Fund Committee and other Municipal Committees of Rutnagiri. The larger Municipalities in this presidency, excepting that of the city of Bombay, do not at present bear their full share of the cost of primary education. The Municipal grant as to education is as a whole, I think, sufficient, but the assignment of it to primary education is insufficient. With reference to the diversion of rural cess to town schools, I would reduce the loss by only 50 per cent., because as regards the larger Municipalities I find that nearly 20 per cent. of the total attendance in schools belongs to cess-payers. I have taken the figures of Sholapur and Poona and struck an average. So far as the Poona and Sholapur Municipalities are concerned, the local funds would have to be charged nearly 1/5 of the total expenditure of the schools within municipal limits leaving the rest to be found by the Municipalities. Elsewhere the adjustment of charge would proceed on the same principle. As to the average saving from local cess of Rs. 69,000, the increasing balance is not confined to famine districts, and in the Guzerati districts there are no famine arrears to collect. So far as I understand, these unpaid debts can only be paid from the revenues of the district which owes them. I cannot without calculation say that the balance of Rs. 69,000 had any relation to the districts in which there was no famine. I understand that the Local Fund accounts of each district are the accounts of that district only. I find the balance varies proportionally to the expenditure of each district from 1-7 to more than the whole. Such a balance cannot be called a working balance. Educational officers may have abstained from opening a school in a village in which there was already a fairly sufficient indigenous or missionary school, but I am not aware that it aided the institution which it thought doing good work. I decidedly think that any reduction in the present scope of the teaching of the Deccan College would be viewed with general disfavour by the educated classes of the Deccan. Agriculture should be taught in the village schools, supplemented by a course of practical instruction in the fields. I have not heard that the Royal Agricultural Society of England have lately come to the conclusion that instruction in agriculture is unsuitable for young children attending an agricultural school. England is a non-agricultural country.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lee Warner.—The Sarvajanik's views on primary education have not been previously expressed. I advocate the recognition of indigenous schools as auxiliary, and not in supersession of the cess schools. A grant of Rs. 25 per annum should be the minimum grant to an indigenous school. The maximum should be Rs. 50. With reference to the assignment of half of the proceeds of the cess for education, education must be considered with the other wants of the district. Lord Elphinston evidently favoured the assignment of half. As to whether it is an argument in favour of the economy of the cess schools in Bombay that the average attendance in one is 64, whereas in Bengal the average attendance in aided primary schools is below 20, I may say that that would occur in the smaller villages. I account for the fact that even where indigenous schools exist in the districts the rural population constantly apply for a cess school because the indigenous school, unaided by Government, is held to be uncertain. In further cross-examination witness said he could not answer questions on the Bengal system.

By the President.—With reference to your suggestion that the universities should recognise extra-mural teaching, do you think if this were done any considerable number of institutions for extra-mural teaching would arise?

A.—I think they would.

Q.—You say that the expenditure upon primary education might be made a statutory charge on municipal and local bodies. Do we understand that you recommend an Education Act which would compel local and municipal bodies to expend a certain amount of their income on primary education?

A.—Yes; or a similar section might be introduced into the Municipal and Local Boards Act. It is my deliberate conviction, framed upon practical acquaintance in my public and private capacity, that a large number of educated young natives are morally affected by education. The general result of higher education in India, notwithstanding its disintegration of ancient beliefs, is to produce a more moral and in the best sense of the word a more religious set of men.

Mr. Bhujangrao K. Huligole, Principal, Training College, Dharwar, said he had been serving in the Educational Department for nearly twenty years. He had seen the whole, or nearly the whole, of the Educational Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency, and had been the Principal of the Training College for the last sixteen years. Thus his experience had been gained the Educational Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. He considered that primary education had been placed on a sound basis in his province, because it was supported by the cess, a tax levied under special legislation, and did not depend on any temporary measure. He had no hesitation in saying that primary education had been placed on a sound basis, specially as it was entrusted to the care of the Educational Department and looked after by that of the Revenue. It was, no doubt, capable of development up to the requirements of the community, if more funds were placed at the disposal of the Educational Department, for if they went back some 30 years, and see what the state of education then was, and compared it with the present state of education, they would perceive a great deal of difference. At that time the town schools were in the same condition in which some village schools were at present. The system of primary education had gradually had a widened sphere. As regards the administration of such primary schools, he was of opinion that it must be entrusted to the Educational Department, as no better agency than that could be found. The fact that applications after applications were made to the Educational authorities for establishing new schools, was a sure indication of a growing desire among the people of this country for education. The agricultural classes generally held themselves aloof from education, because the rayat's sons tended his cattle from him, and as they grew old became his helpmates in cultivating his field. He therefore found it inconvenient to send his son or sons to school. Mahars and Mangs were the people who were practically excluded from education, for they were not even touched, much less associated with. That such people should be allowed to attend schools, where the higher caste boys learned was altogether out of question. Their mere touch was supposed to give pollution to the higher caste people. There were other low-caste people such as Korvas, Lambanis and Chigribetgars whose roaming and unsettled life prevented them from receiving any sort of education whatever. There was also a class of people called Waddars (properly Wophras, a people orginally emigrated to this country from Orissa). These also led a wandering life in search of earth and stone works throughout the Southern Maratha Country. Byal Kambars (blacksmiths who work in the open air) and Shikalgars (sword-cleaners) were also people of the above description. They had no settled abode. All these wandering tribes might be said to be practically excluded from receiving education. Very old Savkars, old well-to-do people, and priests had a decided antipathy to the education of the masses, but people who had been born within the last 50 or 40 years were indifferent about it, neither offering obstacles nor coming forward to assist it. The influential Government servants, who had not had the benefit of English education, were inwardly against popular education, did their duty compelling them to help it they did so quite against their will. It was only the educated class (those who had had the good fortune of receiving an English liberal education) that were heartily wishing for the education of the masses. Home instruction amongst the people was confined to a few priests. Amongst the laity it was almost unknown. The reason of it was that there being no female education, mothers were not educated, so that it was not thought of at all. Most of the educated people in the country were Government servants. Consequently their time was too busily occupied to attend to their children's education at home. He had not heard of a single boy who had come to pass the public service examination with a certificate from his father hitherto. There were many indigenous schools. If they were properly looked after and taken care of, if the supporters of such schools were praised and encouraged by Government officers and Educational authorities, and if the grant-in-aid system were extended to them as their status was improved by the appointment of trained masters, and by proper discipline and instruction, the Government could calculate upon private effort. District Committees could do a great deal in the promotion of primary education. As respectable people of a district were members of it, great good would doubtless result by making them take an interest in the matter. In the town of Dharwar by the efforts of one of its members all the vernacular schools were making improvement at rapid strides. The members of the Municipal Committees of a town should have control over the vernacular schools of the town whether higher or lower primary. Each of the Municipalities should maintain as many primary schools in their town as they could. At present only one-third of the Local Funds was devoted to Education. Instead of that one-half should be given to it. By so doing the Educational Department would be enabled to increase the number of primary schools. Indigenous schools should be encouraged in the manner he had already suggested, *i.e.*, by giving them trained masters and rewarding the labours of those masters according to the grants-in-aid rules. He did not know of any cases in which Government institutions of the higher order might be closed or transferred to private bodies, with or without aid, without injury to education or to any interests which it is the duty of Government to protect. The whole educational system, as at present administered, was on terms of complete neutrality as far as Government schools and colleges were concerned. In Mission Schools, however, religious books were taught, but Government aid given to them was not on account of the religious instruction given, but on account of teaching according to the grant-in-aid standards, so that there was no room for complaint on the score of religion. In his opinion it was not possible for Non-Government institution of the higher order to become influential and stable when in direct competition with a similar Government institution. The only prospect, that a graduate readily found remunerative employment, is the prospect of entering Revenue line on Rs. 30 or Rs. 35. Law graduates could be pleaders and Sub-Judges. As regards those under-graduates, who have some college standing, they get places in the Educational Department. The Matriculates were hankering after 12, rupees or 15 rupees' places, and did not often succeed in obtaining them. He did not think there was any truth in the statement that the attention of teachers and pupils was unduly directed to the Entrance Examination of the University. The effect of the withdrawal of Government from the direct management of schools and colleges would prove fatal, inasmuch as people had just commenced to appreciate learning. In such a state if they were left to themselves no good would accrue. Nor is the spirit of self-reliance strong in them. If Government were to withdraw their support from the higher aad lower schools established in the Southern Division at such a stage as this, half the number of schools would be shut up at once and the remaining half would gradually dwindle into almost nothing. The country was not rich. The peasantry was poor. There were a few rich men here and there, but they were devoid of any taste for learning. So the people would sink into the pristine barbarity from which they were just emerging. There was not indigenous instruction for girls in the province with which he was acquainted. Girls' Schools must have school-mistresses, and girls, a good stock of books containing much about their duties in afterl ife, such as cooking, nursing their children, observing cleanliness, &c. They must have also good story-books having a moral tendency for them to while away their time. What now occurred was that a girl when she left the school, left every thing that she had learnt there in the course of a couple of years and fogot everything. If she had good and enticing books the case would be quite different. Mixed Schools were institutions of the greatest use considering the present state of female education in the province. They were stepping stones to the opening of entirely Girls' Schools. The best method of providing female teacher for Girls' Schools was to open in this province a Female Training College as in Poona and Ahmedabad. Some might suggest that masters might be induced to teach their wives and to make them school-mistresses. As yet they have not seen a single instance of the method having been carried out, at least, in that province. No great share was taken by European ladies of that station in the promotion of female education. Except Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Muir and Mrs. Zigler no ladies in that station care for it. If each of the European ladies residing at Dharwar made it a point to visit a female school once in a fortnight and made suggestions for its improvement, a great good would be done. Female education would receive a great encouragement from the kindness thus done by the European ladies, but the great stumling block in their way was their ignorance of the native languages. There is not any foundation for the statement that officers of the Education Department took too exclusive an interest in higher education.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jacob:—

Q.—In your answer you state that the people at large do not highly esteem the indigenous schools, but prefer the cess schools. If the further development of the cess school system were now stopped, would that measure be viewed with great disfavour by those cess-payers who had not yet been given cess schools?

A.—They would grumble at it.

Q.—Would the payment of this local cess become in time unpopular?

A.—The people would continue to pay the cess without knowing what it was for.

By Mr. Lee Warner.—You mention that it is quite out of the question that Mhars should attend schools attended by the higher classes. Is this objection more strongly felt in the southern division than elsewhere? If so, have the department taken steps to open schools for Mhars?

A.—The prejudice is stronger in the southern than in the other divisions. In Dharwar city a special school for Mhars has been opened: but not elsewhere. Elsewhere the Mhars sit apart in the Government schools.

Q.—You say that the masters of indigenous schools in the southern division are chiefly Brahmin or Lingayet Ayas. Are these schools largely attended by the cultivators or mainly attended by the cultivators or mainly attended by the caste-fellows of the master?

A.—They are attended by the cultivators as well as by others.

Q.—You recommend that the village masters should countersign the kulkarni accounts. Do you not anticipate objections to such a course from the danger of the kulkarni signing accounts which he will not have time to verify; secondly, from the danger of his interference with village politics?

A.—There would be such a danger, but he would gain the respect of the people if invested with such authority as I suggest.

Q.—As patels and kulkarnis are hereditary watandars, how could you appoint outsiders to posts which are hereditary in certain families?

A.—There are amanat patels and kulkarnis and deputies of hereditary patels and kulkarnis.

Q.—In reference to answer 15, will you briefly state what low-caste boys attended the High School and what the effect was?

A.—Mhar boys from the school of the regiments stationed at Dharwar were sent to the High School. They had finished the vernacular 4th standard and were qualified to enter the High School. On their admission some 80 boys, all Brahmins and Lingayets, left the school, and have not returned yet. On this Mr. Leli opened a High School for them about four months ago, and the boys are still in that school. The places left in the Government High School were being gradually filled up by new admissions.

Q.—Does not the above narrative afford an argument for the retention by Government of schools under its own management in the present state of native society?

A.—It does.

DR. HUNTER AND THE POONA NATIVE LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

ON Saturday evening the Hon'ble W. Hunter attended one of the meetings of the Native Ladies' Association of Poona. The Arya Mahila Sabha holds meetings once a month or fortnight, when papers are read and followed by discussions. Mrs. Ranade presided, and there were present a large number of native ladies, besides children. About 280 native ladies were present, almost all of them of the Brahmin caste, and all unveiled. Several European ladies and gentlemen were also present, including Mr. and Mrs. Wedderburn. Mrs. Ranade introduced to the meeting Mrs. Ramabai, a well-known Hindu lady lecturer and Sanskrit scholar, who has spent a great portion of her life in advocating the claims of her countrywomen to education and legitimate liberty.

Mrs. Ramabai gave a speech and read an address in Marathi. Mr. Gopal Hari Desmukh afterwards gave the points of the speech in English. Mrs. Ramabai expressed her pleasure that two of the members of the Association had been called to give evidence before the Commission. Many matters were left out of her evidence, and she would like to bring one or two of them forward on that occasion. The state of female education in Bengal was much superior to what it was in Bombay, and in this presidency she found many difficulties in the way. The measures adopted for male education 50 years ago should be adopted now, with the same liberal grants in regard to female education, and more money should be devoted to this purpose than was allowed at present. She hoped Government would not, grudge this expenditure, and she believed it would not as it was always liberal in matters of education. The Government had done much to improve the status of ladies in this country. The great thing wanted was the employment of more female teachers, who should have better education than at present, and the knowledge of English should be added to their qualifications. Good books should also be composed on subjects of morality, good behaviour, and duty. At the schools established there should be scholarships attached, in order to induce girls to remain a good time. There should also be improvements in the pay of teachers. The custom of early marriage was one of the great obstacles in the way of female education, for the children could not remain long in the schools. The male inspectors now employed were not proper persons. Then 10 out of 100 of the male population were in favour of female education, but 90 were not, and these 90 always spread bad reports when any measure for the improvement of female education was taken. Another measure that was suggested was that a female medical profession should be created. Many women had very bad illnesses, and were sometimes sacrificed because they were not willing to disclose their ailments to male doctors. Some measures should be adopted to prevent early marriages, and people should be induced to come over to the movement. In Bengal among the Brahmos there were girls 14 or 15 years of age who had not been married, and in some other places there were unmarried girls 20 years of age. Here these early marriages generally took place at 8 or 9 years; and the children were then removed from the schools, and all they had learned was soon forgotten.

The address which Mrs. Ramabai read was signed by nearly 50 ladies.

Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade said that when the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter visited Poona, the members of the Society with which he was connected were all in very great hopes that their views on the subjects which they had most at heart would find a hearing; and so they asked a few friends to broach the matter to the President and other members of the Commission. The President had been good enough to attend, and on behalf of the ladies who formed the Society he begged to thank him for his great kindness in coming there. They attached additional importance to the occasion because they feared that by some mischance, as yet unexplained, the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter and the members of the Commission had not acquired a proper impression with regard to the progress of female education in this presidency. As far as he (Mr. Ranade) understood what the President said at the new English school, he seemed to express a sort of disappointment that notwithstanding the progress made in the town of Bombay, this presidency was far behind other parts of India he had visited in connection with the present Commission. He (Mr. Ranade) and his friends had travelled all over India, and he had had occasion to observe the progress made with regard to female education in different parts of the country. Their impression did not agree with that which the Commission appeared to have received. Therefore, he thought that if the Society could hold a meeting like the present and ask the President to favour it with his presence, that wrong impression might be removed. He (the speaker) must say that there was no race in India which allowed such freedom to women, or which was more liberal in its treatment of women—of course within traditional Indian limits—than the Mahrattas. Their women went out freely, they had their own way, and they moved about in the public streets without restraint. The Hon'ble Mr. Hunter could see on the present occasion that the women were allowed as much liberty as any race in India was expected to give to the fair sex. This state of things was not at all the result of English education. This liberty had been allowed from times long before the English went there. The advent of English rule only strengthened the motives which justified a further extension of this liberty. In times past it was nothing very unusual for noble ladies to attend durbars, hold meetings, ride horses, go all over the country, and even to command armies. This liberty was enjoyed as a traditional possession, and it would be a great source of pride to them that that liberty was not likely to be lost since English education had been introduced into the country. With reference to the objects of the Commission, he believed that he was stating the wishes not only of his male friends, but of his female friends, when he said that among the matters which might well engage the attention of the Commission would be the subject of allowing English and Sanskrit to be taught in each of the training schools. It was felt in many quarters which had a right to give an opinion on the point that the training schools had not made the best possible use of their opportunities. There was of course the agency of the Zenana Missions, who would be glad to lend a helping hand; but somehow the question was a rather delicate one, and institutions started under such auspices were not likely to find much favour. He denied that Bombay compared with other provinces was backward in the matter of female education. The training college had a large endowment of about Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 subscribed by the natives themselves; but it had not yet been turned to account. It was proposed to erect a good building when the proper time came. By the administration reports of the several presidencies he was surprised to see that Bombay, which had a quarter the population of Bengal, had one thousand more students in its girls' schools than Bengal. There were a larger number of aided schools and girls' schools proper in Bengal, taking both aided and Government schools for there were only about 16,000 girls attendin in Bengal, while Bombay had 17,162 g schools. With reference to the stat female education had met with muc the North-Western Provinces, he w tion to the figures, and show that Bombay in the matter of fema united provinces of the N the total population w

the Bombay presidency; but they could only muster in their schools 9,000 girls—6,775 from the North-West and 2,111 from Oudh—and the schools only numbered half those in existence in the Bombay Presidency. Madras could not be mentioned in the same breath. In that presidency there was a large missionary staff devoted to the promotion of female education, and as a consequence there were 30,000 female students in the mission schools. As far as the Government was concerned, the attendance was less than one thousand. The Punjab had a greater number of schools, but there were only 9,000 pupils. The Central Provinces also afforded a striking contrast, there being only 62 Government schools with a population of nearly ten millions. As a matter of fact Bombay beat every other presidency in regard to the extent of education. In conclusion, Mr. Ranade contended that the presence of so many ladies on that occasion was the best evidence that there was no comparison between the natives of the northern, eastern, and southern parts of India and the western races in regard to the instruction of females.

The Hon. W. W. Hunter.—Ladies of the Arya Mahila Sabha, and gentlemen: The Education Commission has come to the various provinces of India in order to learn,—and I ought frankly to tell you that I have learned a great deal this afternoon. But permit me at the outset to correct a slight misapprehension into which my friend, Mr. Ranade, has fallen. I need hardly say that the general statistics of female education to which he has alluded are all before the Commission, and have been most carefully considered. But what struck me in coming to Poona was that while other Municipalities had asked us to visit their female schools, no such request had been made on behalf of the Municipality here. I therefore brought to the notice of my friend, Mr. Ranade, and several other gentlemen yesterday the fact that, apart altogether from the state of female education throughout the presidency, we had not in the list of institutions prepared for us found any girls' school supported by the Municipality of Poona. Having removed the misapprehension which Mr. Ranade's speech discloses, allow me to say that I heartily concur with him in his statement that in the Bombay presidency female education has already made very considerable progress. I would now thank the Pandita Ramabai Sanskrita, the Secretary to this Society, for her address to the Commission and the very able lecture which succeeded it. My acquaintance with Mrs. Ramabai is a very old one, although I had the pleasure of meeting her for the first time only two days ago. About four years since I read in a native newspaper the account of the lecture she delivered at Benares. Well, in a speech which I happened soon afterwards to make to a great audience in England, I described that lecture, and told how a learned young Brahman lady had gone through India expressing in every province that liberality which Bombay shows in regard to the education and treatment of women. When I spoke of a high-caste Indian lady being thus employed, that great English audience rose as one man and applauded the efforts which the Pandita Ramabai was making on behalf of her countrywomen. It was therefore with peculiar pleasure that the Commission received the evidence which Mrs. Ramabai Sanskrita gave on Tuesday, and I am very glad to hear to-day, what I did not know before, that that evidence represents not only her own views, but the views of a large and powerful Society of native ladies. I rejoice to meet a Society such as I have now the pleasure of seeing around me. This is the first time that it has fallen to my lot in India to find an Association of native ladies bound together for the purpose of mutual improvement and for the extension of education among their sex. I hail it as a good augury of its success that this Society starts from a purely native basis. Personally, I do not myself much believe in the sudden introduction from without of new customs and new modes of thought into native households. I believe that all changes in the domestic habits of a nation must come slowly. But I also believe, indeed I know, that almost all great changes in the domestic habits of a nation come from the women. Therefore it is that I rejoice exceedingly to see an Association of native ladies moving in the direction in which this Arya Mahila Sabha has launched forth. We have received several suggestions in the speech of Mrs. Ramabai with regard to the development of female education. Perhaps one of the best things that can be said of these suggestions is that almost every point introduced in her lecture has already been urged on the Commission by male witnesses in various provinces of India. Her first question is how to start girls' schools. At present we know perfectly well that boys' schools are flourishing, and increasing at a rapid rate; while girls' school, although flourishing, are not increasing at anything like an equal rate. The other day, in cross-examination, I asked Mr. Wedderburn, who is the friend of every native in this presidency (applause) if he would give me distinct reasons why female education was not progressing as rapidly as we could wish. His first reason was the very one which Mrs. Ramabai has now put forward. It is this. We are applying to girls' schools, at starting, the system of tests and examination which we apply to boys' schools, making those tests a little easier when applied to girls' schools. But the boys' schools did not start under the application of those tests. Had such tests been applied at first, the boys' schools would not have been developed with anything like the rapidity with which they have grown. Mr. Wedderburn suggested, therefore, that girls' schools must not be subjected to the same class of test as those which now, in the fulness of time, are, with perfect propriety, applied to boys' schools. That is an admirable suggestion, and it has the weight of his great official experience. I now find that it is also what this Society of native ladies recommends. Another point often impressed on us is the hindrance to female education arising from our not being able to place suitable books in the girls' hands. We have heard of that difficulty in every province of India, and I confess that till now I have looked around me in vain for any means of dealing with it. But here, in the presence of this Society, I think I see a means of solving the problem. Only ladies of education who understand the feelings of respectable native society about girls, can produce books which will command public confidence that nothing but what is suitable will find its way into their hands. If this Arya Mahila Society can see its way to producing such books in the Mahrathi tongue, I believe that they will be translated into every vernacular language of India. I sincerely hope they will be. The next point raised by the Pandita Ramabai is one upon which I feel very strongly; I mean the surveillance of young girls while at school. The suggestion which the Society has made is that girls who go to the training schools should be under the strict surveillance of the lady superintendent. The only successful institutions I know in India are those in which every girl, when she enters the school, only substitutes the watchfulness of her own home for a watchfulness equally adapted to the requirements of native society. In some provinces the system of schoolmasters' wives trained as schoolmistresses works admirably. In others it does not seem to work so well. It is not for the Commission to urge this or any other system on any province in which it may be found unsuitable. I am sorry to gather that some gentlemen have thought we came here with a view of forcing down a Bengal, or a Punjab, or a Central Provinces' system on Bombay. This great presidency is strong enough, and big enough, to produce its own system. But I am much more sorry to hear from Pandita Ramabai that nine-tenths of the men in this part of India are opposed to female education. Well, the existence of a Society such as this in Poona, doing its work quietly and producing good results from year to year, is the best method of converting those nine-tenths of the men from the error of their ways. (Laughter.) If the Society goes on and prospers, the next census will show that the proportion has altered. (Laughter.) I was very much struck by what Mrs. Ramabai said the other day, in her evidence before the Commission, about the necessity for a female medical profession. We could not formally record her answers, as the Commission is precluded from dealing with projects of technical education. But after the meeting broke up the members talked over the Pandita's recommendations and were much impressed by them. The printed copy of the address which has just been presented, and which deals with this subject, will, however, be circulated to the whole Commission, and in due time sent to the Government of India. But, ladies of the Arya Mahila Sabha, I ought not to conceal my lurking belief from you, that this meeting is really a protest. I was at first inclined to regret that my friend Mr. Ranade misunderstood my casual remark yesterday about the state of female education in Poona. But I am now very glad that the misconception arose, because I am told that it has produced this meeting; and this meeting is the finest protest I have ever seen in India against the neglect of female education, I do not think there is any province in Northern India where one could look around and see a great assemblage of ladies, of good position in society and of high caste, who had come forward to take part in a public meeting with a view to promoting the welfare of their sex. Mr. Ranade has told us that the education of women in the Mahratha Country, and the liberality shown in regard to their appearing in public, is no new thing. I believe it is this old liberal custom which forms the best foundation for a new and larger superstructure of female education. I do not think it possible for us Englishmen to suddenly import new family institutions into India. We may bring in new laws, frame new systems of Government, set up mills, introduce steam engines and other mechanical devices; but the people themselves can alone reform their domestic institutions. Mr. Ranade alluded to the great historical ladies of Western India. I have read something of Indian history, and written a little (applause), and I bear testimony to the fact that the most illustrious female names in Indian history belong to this southern side of the Vindhyas. (Applause.) Before saying good-bye I wish to allude to the last point of Mr. Ranade's speech. I confe I was not aware that such liberal endowments isted in Bombay for female education. I hope people in other provinces may also lear nature and extent. I understand Mr. to have said that the Poona Female Traini has an endowment of Rs. 27,000 given by of the Mahratha Country, and that oth native girls in Bombay and the have received from native generos aggregating Rs. 50,000. I sincerel parts of India will follow the Loud applause.)

HIGH COURT.—

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April?—I had recovered from the sale of my jewels Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000. I sold some of the jewels in January, some in February, some in March, 1880. I had not deposited any portion of the money in the Bank of Bombay. I intended to have deposited Rs. 2,000 in the Bank. I had deposited Rs. 4,500 of the proceeds of the jewellery sold in January, 1880.

You sold jewellery for Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 and deposited them in the Bank. Where did you get the Rs. 2,000?—I received it on account of additional jewellery I had. Up to 6th April, 1880, I sold jewellery worth Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 13,000. I don't remember exactly; my bank-book will show. I did not receive the whole amount in a lump sum. After I had deposited the Rs. 4,500, and before the 6th April, I had received Rs. 8,000 or Rs. 9,000.

Can you give any particulars of the jewellery you sold?—I had prepared a memorandum with the assistance of my son; but the book is lost.

Can you mention the names of any of the parties to whom you sold jewellery before the 6th April?—Yes. One pearl necklace worth Rs. 4,600 was sold to one Framjee Bhundara, of which Rs. 4,500 were deposited in the Bank. One pair of gold bracelets were sold through our mehta, Bhugwandas, in the bazar. I think it was in the end of January or the beginning of February. The bracelets, with some other ornaments, fetched Rs. 1,200. The particulars were in the memorandum-book.

Mr. Budroodin.—O yes, I know all the particulars were in the memorandum-book that was lost!

Witness.—Some china jars were sold for Rs. 450 or Rs. 500 to Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia; two pairs argand lamps to Khakibhoy Pudumsey, &c. Rs. 1,800 were received from a Khoja for a pair of ear-rings sold in March, 1880. Another sum of Rs. 4,200 was received from a Bania through Bhugwandas, I think, also in March. These are all the things I remember selling before the end of March.

In order to pay your husband's debts?—Yes, and for other purposes. I did not want to be dependent on any one. These two letters were received by me, acknowledging the receipt of the things I sold. All those small notes were received in payment of the Rs. 1,800. I had kept them from the middle of March till the 6th April.

Why did you not send them to the bank?—I saw no necessity for doing so. I sent moneys to the Bank in reference to persons who I thought should be paid through the Bank. I sent moneys three or four days before.

From your account it appears that Rs. 2,000 were banked on the 7th April; when was your conversation with your son?—Three days before, that is, on the 5th April. No one was present except my son and myself. Perhaps my younger son was there. The plaintiff came there immediately after the conversation commenced. He said—"well, what is the matter with you, sister, you have much money to spare, you are talking about money." I said I had to make payments to a Marwaree, and I told my son to send the money to the Bank the next morning. Plaintiff said he wanted small notes, but he did not come the next day. My son having gone on business somewhere, I did not send the money to the Bank the next day. About 6 o'clock in the evening of the 6th April, plaintiff came and said he was sorry he could not come earlier, and that he had brought the notes and wanted to exchange them for smaller notes.

Did the plaintiff tell you why he wanted to exchange the notes?—No. In fact I did not ask him why he wanted; I did not know that he had got the big notes from his Bank. He did not tell me so.

Do you know that the plaintiff actually sold his Coorla Mill debentures to raise the Rs. 2,000?—No. But he told me when he received the Rs. 3,000 that he had Coorla Mill debentures which he could not sell.

Where did you get the Rs. 3,000 that you lent about the middle of March?—From the proceeds of the jewellery I sold.

Can you tell me the name of the person from whom you got the Rs. 2,000? Have you got any memorandum except in the book that is lost?—No. There was no occasion to keep any other memorandum. The money was in my hands in February. The plaintiff said he wanted the Rs. 3,000 to settle the claim of the London Bank. Besides myself, plaintiff, and my son, Dadabhoy, no one else was present at the time.

Did he tell you that the Bank was pressing him for the money, or what did he tell you?—He told me a long story.

But I want you to tell me a short story?—How can I tell you?

Did he say the Bank was pressing him for money?—No. He said this was his private business, and he wanted the money. He did not want to sell the debentures, because Heerjeebhoy would know of it. He would sell them after the business was done. He returned me the money on the 27th April, saying his business was not done and he did not want the money. He had deposited with me some four or five papers which were the life policies of some Europeans. I don't remember the particulars. One of the papers was for Rs. 10,000, and the other three or four for about Rs. 10,000 in the aggregate. I did not mention to my solicitor the name of the Oriental Assurance Company; perhaps my son did.

Now will you tell me how it was that, having sold your jewellery to pay your husband's creditors, you were able to spare money for a loan to the plaintiff?—When he asked me for the money, I told him it was intended for the creditors. They did not press me although the time for payment had expired. The good ones were patient, while the impatient ones were settled with. Even the Marwaree creditors did not come; I had to send for them.

You remember your husband going away to Allahabad?—Yes, because I would not allow him to trade.

There was a dispute?—No, not a dispute; there was a discussion. He gave his signature for some relatives, and I blamed him for having become surety when he had no money. He said if I would not allow him to trade, he would go to his relations' firm to Allahabad.

And you yourself went after him to Allahabad?—Yes, I have spent thousands of rupees upon my husband, and have always looked more to his comfort than my own.

Did you not borrow Rs. 100 from your daughter Goolbai for your expenses to Allahabad?—No.

Nor from your brother the plaintiff?—No. He wanted to accompany me; but I said there was no necessity. I returned from Allahabad after fourteen or fifteen days.

After your return from Allahabad, did you make a payment of Rs. 100 to the plaintiff?—No.

Or lent the amount to him?—No.

Do I understand you to say that a sum of Rs. 100 did not pass from your hands to the plaintiff after your return from Allahabad?—It did not pass. I borrowed Rs. 2,000 from Awabai to lend it to the plaintiff at his urgent request. I had money of my own, but I had kept it for my own purposes. I deposited my jewels with Awabai as security, taking in security from plaintiff the box of his silver cups. I don't think Awabai would have lent money to the plaintiff on the cups even though they were solid silver worth Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000. I think I undertook to repay Awabai in six months. Plaintiff was to pay me interest at 9 per cent., and I had to pay the same rate to Awabai. Plaintiff had agreed to repay me in four months; and he did repay in that time. I repaid Awabai after the expiration of the six months' time. There was a writing between us. I don't know where it is now. It was not attested by any witness. Awabai had given me a receipt for my jewellery. I have been unable to find it. Nobody introduced me to Awabai. I went to her from information I received.

Did not Bapoojee introduce you to her?—No.

Was he not an attesting witness to the note?—No.

Is he not your cousin?—Yes; but I was not on speaking terms, even with his mother. I may have a hundred cousins like that. The plaintiff came to repay me the Rs. 2,000; he came to my house. He took away the cups five or seven days afterwards. His boy came with a letter and a cart, and took away the cups.

Why did not plaintiff take away the cups at the same time that he paid you the money?—What do I know? He told me he would send for them. I have no idea whence he brought the Rs. 2,000 he paid me. I have no particular note as to what I did with the money I received. I thought he had sold his debentures. On the 27th April I sent to the Bank of Bombay the identical notes I received from the plaintiff. I had kept the money some days for the creditors. I don't remember when plaintiff removed from Heerjeebhoy's house to Gilder-street. He was living in that street when the cups were returned.

In the beginning of 1881, did not the plaintiff that the note for Rs. 3,000 was lost?—No, he di tell me.

Did he not ask you for a fresh note?—
plaintiff continued to visit me until the
written in March; but there was so
ment. Before that letter, he never t
a claim against me for Rs. 3,000. T
18th March, 1881, came as a s
Plaintiff had offered to help m
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him. I spoke to him angrily, and he said in order to pacify me that he would pass me a writing such as I should wish. I reproached him that day as I had been doing constantly. He sat down and wrote out something in English and Gujerati. He stated aloud what he was going to write, and I was pleased with it. He wrote out this bit of paper which I read and threw back at him. It was not what he had stated he would write. He said to me "Don't get angry, I will go home and send you another writing." Then he sent me this other writing, which exactly represented what he had said to me. We parted as good friends. It is false that I agreed to give plaintiff a fresh writing, and that he thereupon agreed to pass me a writing of which this is a draft. I deny having sent this letter to plaintiff on the 5th September, 1881. I advertised my furniture for sale on the 10th Dec. 1881 I don't know that the plaintiff thereupon went to his solicitor in order to have my furniture attached. About the 10th December I was not angry with plaintiff, but was pacifixed. He asked me for another loan, saying if he got the money he would fight Heerjeebhoy. I said I would lend him money if I could spare it. After the 20th August, 1881, I lent him no money. He asked that I should somehow or another lend him Rs. 1,000. One day in December, after my furniture had been sold, he came and said to me "If you assist me with Rs. 1,000, I would be able to make a large sum." The terms were settled, and the plaintiff came the next morning. He did not demand from me the Rs. 3,000, or show me the note of the 6th September now sued upon. No mention was made of it. This draft was then prepared by me in the plaintiff's presence. Whilst I was writing, my husband came in. The plaintiff asked me to allow him to take the draft to his solicitor. I objected. He then sat down to make a fair copy from the draft. The boy called me, and I left the roon for a few minutes. My husband came to call me. When I returned, the plaintiff was not in the room. I was not at any of the chowkies.

The Judge.—That was fortunate for you. (A laugh.)

Cross-examination continued.—After I and my husband were summoned, we took out a cross-summons on discovering our things were lost, that is the draft letter, the copy book, &c., that were on the writing-table. I was very anxious to get back the memorandum book. I knew plaintiff had taken the pencil writing, but that he could make nothing by it. I was of course confused at what he had done. This is the information I and my husband laid in the Police Court on the 15th December, 1881. The charges were withdrawn against my wish. My husband must have given his consent whilst I was sitting in my carriage. I did not get back the memorandm book. I have never seen it again. My husband had not seen it, and he never said to me anything about it. In fact I did not miss the book until that evening or the next day. I asked the auctioneers' man who was there about it.

Is it not the fact that you at first complained of the Bank pass-book only being missing?—Yes, that was missed also.

Then, do you mean to say that the plaintiff stole the Bank pass-book?—Certainly.

Then he stole two books?—Yes. He stole one book, and took the other surreptitiously.

Why were not both the books mentioned in your solicitors' notice to plaintiff?—I dont know; there may be some reason for it.

It was found, on the notice bing produced, that both the pass book and the memo-book were referred to therein.

Cross-examination continued.—I was examined in this case on interrogatories. (These were put in.)

Is it not the fact that on the interrogatories being administered to you, you for the first time made mention of having made loans to the plaintiff?—It may be; but it must have been done by the advice of my solicitor. My cousin Bapoojee was convicted and is in jail.

Did you go to see him in jail?—Nonsense. (Laughter.)

Did you send anybody to see him in jail?—Why should I?

Did you see Mr. Cleveland?—Yes, I saw him to communicate to him the information I had obtained. It was not to prosecute Heerjeebhoy or Dorabjee criminally.

Did you tell Mr. Cleveland that you were anxious to send somebody to see to Bapoojee in jail?—I asked Mr. Cleveland to see if Bapoojee was really guilty of the forgeries alleged against him, and I gave him some information I had got.

Did you not ask Mr. Cleveland to go and see Bapoojee in jail?—I simply gave him information, leaving it to him whether he should see Bapoojee or not. I did not say that my man should see Bapoojee before Mr. Cleveland saw him. On the day after Bapoojee's arrest, I handed some papers to the police. They are with the police. After Bapoojee's arrest, his mother with other persons came weeping to my house, saying it was my brother's work. I received the papers on the morning of a Sunday and kept them only that day.

Re-examined by Mr. Starling.—I received this letter from Hormusjee Shapoorjee about the Rs. 4,250 he sent me for my jewellery. I was going on Monday to Mr. Payne's office with the papers I received through the post; and on our way they were shown by my husband to Mr. Bapoojee, [illegible]eter of the Small Causes Court. I showed [illegible] Mr. Payne that day. It is said they were [illegible] Mr. Gilbert. At 4 p. m. that day I and [illegible] the police office; but as there [illegible]tor, we returned with the [illegible] advised by Mr. Payne, [illegible] with my husband, [illegible]ce with Mr. [illegible] not been [illegible]

[illegible]BENGAL.

Obituary.—[illegible] death of Mr. F. T. [illegible] of Police, Dacca. Mr. [illegible] cholera, which left him, when [illegible] which he succumbed. Most sad [illegible] daughter, aged about three years, died [illegible] about an hour before. We can but offer the bere[illegible] family our sincere sympathy on this two-fold affliction.—*Bengal Times.*

Employment for University Graduates.—A vacancy which carries with it a small salary of Rs. 20, rising to Rs. 30 per mensem, having recently occurred in the office of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, some twenty-one candidates are said to have appeared in the field for the post, amongst whom there were a few under-graduates of the Calcutta University. Out of the above number of applications, ten were rejected, and eleven were reserved for final disposal. On the afternoon of Tuesday last, a notice was posted on the outer wall of the office building No. 4, Middleton Row, requiring the selected canditates to pass a competitive examination on the evening of that day. The canditates were examined in dictation and arithmetic, and one, who had previously passed the First Arts Examination, and was lately employed in an Engineer's Office, was successful, and was duly appointed to the post.—*Indian Daily News.*

CAUSING DEATH BY A RASH ACT.

At the Calcutta Sessions, before Mr. Justice Norris on Thursday, Daniel Peirio, a Marine engineer pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with having, on the 1st of July last, done a rash and negligent act, and so caused the death of five men. Mr. Bonnerjee, in opening the case for the prosecution, said the section under which the prisoner was charged was this:—"Whoever causes the death of any person by doing any rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide, shall be punished," &c. It appeared that the prisoner was a mechanical engineer by profession, though he did not hold any certificate. On the 1st July, and for sometime previous, he was employed as the second engineer on board the Bengal, one of the steamers belonging to the River Steamer Co., MacNeil and Co., agents, running between Calcutta and Assam. The first engineer on board was a Mr. Grieff. On that day, at about 1-30 P. M., the steamer left Calcutta on her voyage to Assam. At about 6-30 P. M. the steamer came to the lower Matabangah, and anchored for [illegible] night. The chief engineer noticed that one of [illegible] doors of the middle boiler was leaking, and he [illegible]d an old plug to be replaced by a new [illegible]. He also wished a fresh join to be made on the [illegible] chamber of the door of the aft boiler. At [illegible] of anchoring from 80 to 100 lbs. of steam [illegible] on the boilers. There was three boil[illegible]nicating with one another—the first, [illegible]nd the aft one. Grieff directed the [illegible] the bottom door of the middle [illegible]oor of the aft boiler removed, [illegible] instructions how to do [illegible] blow out all the steam from [illegible] the valves of the middle [illegible] no steam left, and then [illegible]fter having given these [illegible] on other business. [illegible] him, and he ordered [illegible] Three of the men [illegible]tom door of the [illegible] out the top [illegible]erations were [illegible] a platform [illegible] the door [illegible]ho were [illegible]er, had [illegible] of the [illegible]lt to [illegible]ed. [illegible]

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Head Office:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operati[ve] Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
[illegible] free on application, or may be obtained [illegible] King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

[illegible]pees. [illegible]upees. [illegible]ur Rupees. } THESE are the rates per mensem (approximately) for EXACTLY THE SAME PROVISION—if com[illegible] at the age of twenty, of thirty, or of forty [illegible]ively,—namely an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 [illegible]e at the age of 55, or at death if previous.

[illegible] an advantage to effect such provisions early in life.—By delay the rate of subscription increases: Death may occur before the provision is effected: or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Forms of proposal on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder		in kegs of 25 lbs.	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Age[nts].

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian [Ba]zars.

General Agent at Bombay
[illegible]ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

[illegible]RSAPARILLA.

[illegible]on's Essence or Fluid Extract of
[illegible]AICA SARSAPARILLA
[illegible]RATION RECOGNISED by the [illegible]NDERFUL PURIFIER of the [illegible] that those suffering from the [illegible]MATES, such as TORPID [illegible]ENUATION of BODY, [illegible] &c., will, by taking this [illegible]D JAMAICA SARSA- [illegible]timately a cure. It is [illegible] the system by [illegible]

[illegible]ville."— [illegible]called [illegible]tin. [illegible]pply of [illegible] without [illegible]rts from [illegible]la CURED [illegible]alled."—

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N.B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

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"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

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To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

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BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
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MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
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GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.,	Calcutta.
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OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(Registered Trade Mark.)

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs. Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
BOLTON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Cash. Rs.		Credit. Rs.
22	... Old Vatted Glenlivet ...	23
26	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve ...	28

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BY

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

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These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

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BOOKS	STATIONERY.
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SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

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ESTABLISHED 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

OWING to the enormous increase of our business, the Manager has decided to open a branch of the above establishment in the Fort, Bombay, and has the pleasure to announce that having secured the premises lately occupied by Messrs. MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Co., corner of Rampart Row and Church Gate Street, Bombay, this branch will be opened on or about the 15th September next.

Our constituents will be able to procure the superior qualities of all classes of Goods as previously kept by Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co. as well as the medium qualities, AT LOW CASH PRICES.

Having purchased the valuable Stock of the late firm of Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co., Milliners and Dressmakers, of Bombay and Poona, the whole has been marked at low rates so as to ensure a quick sale.

Our new detailed Catalogue will be issued shortly.

New Goods will arrive by every mail for all branches.

Samples sent upon application.

Our European Dressmaker, Milliner, and our Gents' Cutter will arrive in Bombay about October 1st.

All communications address

MANAGER,
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ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY;

[illegible] Branch, which will be kept open throughout the year, address

SUB-MANAGER,
POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST STREET,
POONA.

PROVISION BY MEANS OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE preference shown by the Assuring Public last year in selecting the Standard Life Office for Assurances amounting to upwards of £1,400,000, a sum which considerably exceeds the new business of any of the Scottish Life Offices, may probably be attributed in a great measure:—

1. To the magnitude of the Company's Funds and the select nature of the investments.
2. To the steady and unfluctuating character of its annual results.
3. To the comprehensive and liberal conditions of STANDARD POLICIES and the Company's promptitude in the payment of claims.
4. To the old established and influential connections of the Company.
5. To the strict control exercised over its expenditure and general management.

Forms of proposal and prospectuses may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Standard Life Office, Bombay, 18th August, 1882. Secretary, Bombay Branch.

PIANOFORTES.

IN OUR SHOW ROOMS may now be seen the largest and most VARIED STOCK of PIANOS ever brought together in any establishment in India.

The many years and great practical experience our Manager has acquired, as to the class of instrument best calculated to withstand the effects of this climate, places us in a position to offer Pianos DEVOID of the MANY DEFECTS peculiar to most instruments imported, such as

1st—Nonflexible touch.
2nd—Badly repeating actions.
3rd—Metallic jingle in Bass at touch of pedals.
4th—Loss of brilliancy of upper notes after a few years' use.
5th—Snapping asunder of the cast-iron plate at Bass end.
6th—A touch suitable only for a Lady, but calculated to yield to the heavier manipulation of the masculine hand.

All the above mentioned objections are overcome by the following IMPROVEMENTS in Pianos imported by us:—

1st—Light check actions.
2nd—Double repetition touch.
3rd—New American or Steinway system of dampers.
4th—Agraffe to iron frame in Treble.
5th—New improved solid entire iron frame.
6th—The 1st and 2nd qualities combined make a touch unequalled for light and rapid playing of amateurs, as also for the hard and continuous work of professionals.

ILLUSTRATED AND DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES

AS UNDER FOR SALE OR HIRE, OR ON THE 12 MONTHS' PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Cash Rs. 850.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold. Rs. 1,100.

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE,
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THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
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THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold. Cash Rs. 650.

THE NEW DRAWING-ROOM COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 450.

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian climate.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
10, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES with detailed working drawings of a combined building, containing a TOWN HALL, KOTWALI, CLOCK TOWER, &c., to be erected at Multan at a cost not exceeding Rupees fifty thousand, will be received by the President, Municipal Committee, Multan, up to the 31st December next.

A premium of rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty will be awarded for the selected design, including complete estimate, specification and working drawings, such detailed design becoming the property of the Municipality.

Each competitor should affix either a crest or motto to each drawing, estimate, specification and letter forwarding the same, and also enclose a similar crest or motto with his initials, surname and address legibly written under a separate envelope duly sealed.

The general features of the design should be in harmony with the surrounding architecture, and especially with that of Rukn Alam's Tomb, which will form a back ground to the tower. A plan of the proposed site, together with a photograph of the tomb, will be furnished to intending competitors on payment of a fee of five rupees.

The building is to be double storied and should provide the accommodation noted hereafter, and as near the dimension specified as the design may permit.

LOWER STOREY—

For Police Inspector one room.........	20' by 10'
Do. another.........	11 by 10
For Deputy Inspector one room.........	14 by 10
Do. another.........	10 by 10
3 Sergeants' quarters.........	10 by 10 each.
1 Office Room.........	20 by 20
1 Record Room.........	10 by 10
1 Howalat (male).........	24 by 10
Do. (female).........	12 by 10
1 Malkhana.........	10 by 10
Quarters for 30 constables allowing each 150' by 10' or 75' by 20'.........	5 by 10

UPPER STOREY—

Committee Room or Hall.........	65' by 25'
Committee Office Room.........	20 by 20
Honorary Magistrate's Court Room.........	40 by 20
Do. Withdrawing Room.........	20 by 20

OUT OFFICES—

4 Cook houses.........	11 by 10'
2 Stables.........	10 by 10 (or 20 by 10)

As regards the Clock Tower the following requirements are to be complied with, viz:—

I	Height from ground level to centre of dial.........	50'
II	Height from clock room floor to bell.........	20'
III	Clear fall for weight.........	30'
IV	Dimensions of clock room not less than.........	8' by 8'
V	Floor of clock below centre of dial.........	3'-8"

N.B.—Floor must be solidly supported.

The diameter of clock dial is 5 feet and the weight of the bell 4 cwts.

E. O'BRIEN, President,
Municipal Committee.
Multan, the 19th August, 1882.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

'By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer. Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical hemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J.T. Davenport, Esq., 3, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question wheather a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Caution.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

NOTICES.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(Successors to Collett & Co.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
Established, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, Breach Candy Road
BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, 6, Hummum-street, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of September, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Director's Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1882.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Edward Comber, who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 5th to 14th September, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON,
Bombay, 1st September, 1882. Chief Agent.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

February 15, 1882.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
996 Proposals for .... Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only
14. Lapsed Policies Revived withou Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Pollcie after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
[illegible], 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
[illegible] of the Agents in India.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......Rs.	2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms, Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
Stamps on Annual Policies paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
" 1880 .... £833,079

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865	£1,192,476 7 11	1875	£[illegible]8,437 10 9
1870	£1,924,012 3 5	1880	£4,528,512 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 34, Cannon-street, London.
CAPITAL AND OTHER FUNDS £282,679 ON 31st DEC. 1881.

THE direction of the Assurance Funds and of the Company is as follows, viz:—

Trustees of the Guarantee Fund.

The Right Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, late Chief Justice of Bengal.

Wm. Macandrew, Esq., J. P., Westwood House, Colchester.

The amount to credit of this Fund in 4½ per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes is Rs. 5,57,300, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the local Indian Life Funds being insufficient to meet claims. This Guarantee has been formed out of Capital, and is a Trust Gift by the Shareholders to the Policy-holders.

Trustees of the Indian Life Funds.

The Official Trustees of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, in whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon, is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

The net premiums being invested in Government Funds, in Trust, with Officers who are responsible to Government and whose accounts are under Government audit, the Positive is to all intents and purposes a State Life Office.

The Deed of Trust for Indian Policy-holders (copies of which can be had) is dated the 15th January, 1873, and has been executed by the Company and the Official Trustees. It is to the following effect, namely—That Eighty per cent. of the premiums paid to the Company by assurers upon policies issued, or to be issued, shall from time to time be invested in the name of the Official Trustee, in Promissory Notes of the Government of India, and that such investments shall be kept separate and distinct from the other capital property and funds of the Company, and shall form and be called "The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Fund," and that such fund shall not be applicable to the expenses or general purposes of the Company, but shall BE HELD, and dealt with by the said Trustee solely in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Trust. That the Official Trustee shall stand possessed of, and interested in, the said Trust stocks and funds and OF ALL DIVIDENDS THEREON, to the intent that the same and every part thereof shall be held by him and applied from time to time for the purposes of the Trust, which ARE THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

A declaration appears on all Policies and Positive Notes issued that they are charged primarily upon the Trust Fund, and the Guarantee Fund, and that the full net premia and interest must be invested in terms of the Trust.

Chairman of the London Board.

The Hon. Edward Roden Bourke, 25, Great Cumberland Place, London.

London Directors.

Charles Deacon, Esq., 8, Orset Terrace, Hyde Park.
Thomas Kemble, Esq., J. P. Runwell Hall, Chelmsford.
William Henry Maturin, Esq., C. B., 5 Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington.

Actuary & Auditor of the Life Assurance Fund.

W. Farr, Esq., C. B., M. D., F. R. S., D. C. L., late of the General Register Office, Somerset House.

Managing Secretary and Actuary in London.

A. G. Mackenzie, Esq., F. F. A., A. I. A.

Manager for India.

A. B. Antram, Esq., 104, Clive-street, Calcutta.

Directors in India.

J. Murdoch, Esq., Messrs William Moran & Co., Calcutta.
W. F. Agnew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta.
Johnstone Smith, Esq., Messrs. Halford Smith & Co., Calcutta.

Bankers.—The Agra Bank, Limited.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Hearne and Cleveland, Bombay.

Medical Officer.—Dr. Sidney Smith, M.D., M. R. C. S., Nesbit-road, Mazagon, and National Bank Chambers, Fort.

By insuring in the "Positive," the following additional advantages may be secured.

No Entire Forfeiture of Policies, the system of Positive Notes effectually putting a stop to all such losses.

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine.

The Surrender Value of Policies allowed is forty per cent. of the premiums paid, or one-half of the deposits with the Trustee, payable at option, after two years premiums have been received.

Positive Notes or Paid-up Policies are Issued on each Payment of Premium being made.

Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, Monthly and for a Limited Number of Years.

The best Security to Assignees.

Medical Examinations specially arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.

No Restriction on Travel.

Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies.

Policies in favor of Wife free from demands of Creditors.

Assurances are effected in various

Forms, viz:

1. Under the usual life class.
2. Under the Endowment Scale, which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age.
3. On Joint lives.
4. For short terms of 1 to 10 years.

The Premium rates of the Company are as low as is consistent with the stability of the Life funds, and, when it is borne in mind that they are only payable for a stated term of years without prejudice to the payment at death of the amounts assured, are as low as or lower than the premia of other Societies. The Company does not accept Indian Lives at tentative rates, but at rates sanctioned by European Actuaries.

Progress of the Home and Indian Funds for Policy-holders.

On 31st December, 1872	..	£55,373
On 31st December, 1881	..	£255,724

Total Indian business in 9½ Years.

Proposal received to Assure	...	Rs. 1,51,08,000
Policies issued Assuring	..	Rs. 1,05,92,400

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary Information may be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
28, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay. Agents.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ " "
Third and succeeding......2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion..................Rs. 5 0
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Third do. .... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions " 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged, according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 14,
Postage to England, Rs. 5
Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

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